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FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON MX MISSILE DECISION

TANJUG on Moscow Reaction

LD131244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1107 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 13, (TANJUG)--The anticipated signing of the second Soviet-American SALT II agreement has been overshadowed by the U.S. decision to begin producing new, intercontinental nuclear "MX" missiles.

The Soviet information media term the decision as "injustifiable and dangerous" though the reaction is mild compared to similar cases in the past, since the production of the "MX" missiles is allowed under SALT II.

Though the Soviet criticism of the very introduction of the new missiles by the United States is quite mild, the Soviet criticism is very sharp on the "essential question" involved, that is, Carter's pending decision on the stationing of "MX" missiles. If Carter chooses a system which would make difficult the other side's control of it, it is felt here, this will not be in accordance with SALT II. Moscow obviously feels that note should be made of this point in the talks between Brezhnev and Carter to begin in Vienna.

Budapest Radio Report

LD141036 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0330 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. Senate has voted over $40 billion for military expenditure. The sum includes part of the cost of the new MX type of rocket system. A congressional report also says that the construction of launching sites for the new rocket system could face obstacles because of opposition from the population in southwestern United States. The Pentagon plans 200 such launching sites in that region.

Polish Military Paper Comment

AU131221 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSOI in Polish 12 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Col W. Zielinski commentary: "Anti-Detente Attempts by The 'Hawks'"]

[Text] The reports and comments in connection with the U.S. decision to begin construction of 200 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, each of which will carry 10 independently-targeted warheads, have spread throughout the world like lightning, giving rise to natural concern. The MX program is to cost $10 [as published] billion in the next 10 years.

According to the U.S. press, each MX missile will weigh 86 tons and will be 21 meters long and 2.3 meters wide. The missile is capable of carrying 10 nuclear warheads, weighing a total of 3,600 kg, to a distance of 11,000 km. Each warhead will be able to develop a blast of 365 kilotons, which is 25 times more powerful than the Hiroshima atomic bomb. The MX missile will be placed on surface and underground platforms moving on rails and linked with a network of almost 9,000 launching pads. The continuous commuting of the missiles between these pads is to make their destruction by the enemy more difficult. Criticizing this decision adopted by President Carter Senator George McGovern declared: "This step may prove the biggest waste of public funds since the Vietnam war." The effective and proper use, or waste, of public funds is an internal affair of each state. In this case, however, President Carter's decision has a much wider significance because it concerns the most important aspects of international policy, aspects that include the strengthening of peace, mutual trust among nations and security.

Some U.S. press agencies have justified this decision by the desire to obtain the approval for SALT II by the Senate, many members of which are afraid that the USSR will gain greater advantages from the accord. In addition they assert, as Senator John Stennis has done, that: "The MX system will help maintain the strategic balance and is a necessary improvement enabling the United States to stay on a par with the Soviet Union." On the otherhand, Senator Jake Garn has confessed with complete frankness that the MX decision will not influence the position of the opponents of SALT II, who take the view that "even if we have the MX system the SALT II accord will remain an unequal and destabilizing accord and one impossible to verify." In a word, some of the most ferocious "hawks" in the Senate reject in advance any accord with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic armaments. That this is so is glaringly proved by the fact that, while registering their opposition, they not only offer nothing in exchange, but ask for far-reaching concessions on the part of the Soviet Union. A reply to this stand was given in NEWSWEEK by G. Arbatov, member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who said among other things: "And another issue: Will the Soviet Union make additional concessions if the U.S. Senate asks for them as a condition for ratifying the accord? I would like to repeat that we have negotiated in good faith with representatives of three U.S. administrations and that, of course, we have agreed on the compromises that are feasible and admissible in our view. If the Supreme Soviet had asked during negotiations for the Americans to make concessions, they would probably have refused to make them...."

The position of the "hawks" in the Senate is almost identical with the position of the NATO states in the Vienna negotiations. The NATO countries assume that the West's considerable military superiority and not the achievement of equality and equal security should be the result of negotiations with the socialist states. Representatives of militaristic forces made such attempts in the past years as well, but, on the whole, common sense and political realism were always victorious, which no doubt will also be the case now. As most leading politicians throughout the world correctly assert, the SALT II accord is a substantial step along the road to detente, to the strengthening of the sense of security and to peace.

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER CONTRASTS WARSAW PACT, NATO ATTITUDES

AU130945 East Berlin HORIZONT in German Issue No 24-1979 p 3 AU

[Article by Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of foreign affairs: "Burning Questions of our Times"]

[Text] At mid-day (on the 14th and 15th) the committee of ministers for foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states met in Budapest. Almost at the same hour (on 15 and 16 May) a conference of ministers of the NATO committee for so-called defense planning took place. Two events--but apart from their timely coincidence they have nothing in common.

On behalf of the Political Consultative Committee, the Warsaw Pact states foreign ministers discussed measures for implementing the tasks set forth in the 23 November 1978 Moscow declaration for halting the arms race and bringing about effective disarmament steps and military detente, above all in Europe. On the agenda in Brussels--in view of the May/June 1978 Washington NATO conference, which met demonstratively during the UN special session on disarmament--were problems of reinforcing the military potential of the member states and implementing the long-term military rearmament program.

Two session of ministers of the world's two most powerful military organizations--both on the orders of their supreme representatives--gave, almost simultaneously, conflicting answers to fundamental problems of security and peace in Europe.

In Budapest the Warsaw Pact states once again seized the initiative in coping in practice with arms limitation and with finally halting the arms race. It is in line with their principled policy, as well as with the awareness of their responsibility for world peace, that this is being done at a time when the conflicts, precisely concerning the basic question of detente, have become more violent and complicated because of the coordinated attacks of the enemies of detente. It is true though that verbal declarations for arms limitation can be heard from NATO quarters. There are also enough speeches on consolidating trust. But practical steps and tangible results without delay or procrastination are needed. The proposal of the foreign ministers committee of the Warsaw Pact member states for the conclusion of a treaty between the participants in the European security conference falls in line with this. This treaty should contain the commitment not to be first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against each other. Is this proposal acceptable? It is, because it takes into consideration the will of the peoples, just as it can be based on the progress achieved in political detente as a result of the European treaty system and of the Helsinki conference. Such a treaty, by which the participants would commit themselves to mutual nonaggression, would, as it were, reinforce the code of conduct of Helsinki with specific political and legal guarantees and would aim at reducing the danger of a military conflict bewteen the parties concerned. It could create genuine confidence between states with different social systems so that military rivalry and threats would be alien to them and mutual respect and peaceful cooperation would prevail in their relations.

In other words, such an agreement would constitute a decisive step toward halting the arms race and subsequent disarmament, and hence a decisive step to implementing peaceful coexistence.

The draft treaty on the renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons, submitted by the Warsaw Pact states in 1976, was at one time rejected by the Western side on the grounds that it allegedly disregards the use of conventional weapons. The opinion was even voiced that he who only wants to ban the use of nuclear weapons runs the risk of being suspected of precisely intending to use conventional weapons. Thus those people who promoted such views are now being taken at their word. The Warsaw Pact states' most recent proposal requires a clear-cut declaration as to whether controversial international issues should be solved at the negotiating table or ultimately by force of arms. At the same time, however, this proposal also renders absurd the assertion vociferously exclaimed by the Western side that the socialist states have an aggressive military strategy and are striving for military superiority.

Second, the foreign ministers committee of the socialist states also proposes additional confidence-building measures. Beyond the stipulations of the Final Act, they suggest that significant military movements, as well as major air force maneuvers--both on the territory agreed upon in Helsinki--and naval maneuvers in the vicinity of the territorial waters of other participant states be announced in advance. They also maintain their previously submitted proposals for limiting the scale of maneuvers, for not enlarging the range of NATO and Warsaw Pact participants, as well as for extending the confidence-building measures agreed upon in Helsinki to the area of the Mediterranean as well. [paragraph continues]

They are interested in all other realistic suggestions for consolidating confidence. Agreeing on the aforementioned confidence-building measures would also help to considerably reduce the chances of a military conflict being unleashed as a result of maneuvers. It is difficult to imagine peace-loving forces not being vividly interested in this. The proposal of the Warsaw Pact states accords with the considerations of many states and politicians.

In order to arrive immediately at practical negotiations, the socialist countries suggest that a conference of the European states, the United States and Canada on problems of military detente be convened at a political level. It is obvious, after all, that any hesitation does not at all facilitate solutions. This realization is obviously also shared by those representatives in capitalist countries who have come up with similar ideas. The socialist states do not claim any monopoly on suggestions; but they are coming up with realistic--that is, practicable--ideas and recommendations. Even so, all-European conferences cannot be imagined as being outside the political life of the continent. It is purposeful to carry out such a conference on the main problems of our time, of military detente and disarmament. Naturally, the conference is not an end in itself; what is important is not to negotiate for the sake of negotiation. It is above all the importance and urgency of the topics of military detente that require and justify a special conference on a political level.

Naturally, other existing bodies would have to continue their work. The Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction in armed forces and arms in central Europe, for example, with a limited number of participants in negotiations in the area of arms reduction, have special tasks. If after 5 years of negotiations they have not yet yielded tangible results this is not the fault of their mandate and even less of the socialist participants. Their political resolve to arrive at results on the basis of the principle of equal security is evident. This is unfortunately not so with other participants. The participant socialist states have covered their stretch of the road to an acceptable compromise. They continue to strive constructively for results--in the interest of all states and European peoples.

A conference on problems of military detente in Europe would not affect the Madrid meeting in 1980 either. Rather, the contrary is true. As is well known, the follow-up measures for implementing the Final Act as a whole are to be discussed in Madrid. Of maximum importance for the success of the Madrid meeting would be--so the Budapest communique explicitly underscores--the very constructive preparation and productive work of the European conference on military detente. This is why the socialist states propose that an understanding be arrived at without delay about all the problems related to preparing and holding such a conference.

The road taken by NATO is different. The sessions of the NATO defense ministers in Brussels and now also of the foreign ministers in The Hague are informative in this respect. A "two-faced strategy" was announced according to which only a military superiority of NATO could lead to negotiations about arms limitation. It is quite openly demanded that military superiority be achieved over the states of the socialist community in order to--this is not new at all--blackmail them "from a position of strength." It is for this purpose that decisions on the type, scale and deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in central Europe are being prepared. [paragraph continues]

The arms race in the conventional sphere is being continued and for M8.7 billion the proper prerequisites are being created for the equipping and transfer of an additional five U.S. divisions to Western Europe within 10 days in the "event of crisis." Even more "deterrent potential" and new weapons systems in new deployment areas are being demanded. NATO is indeed about to launch a large-scale attack on disarmament. The road of reaching "disarmament through rearmament" is not only not practicable; it is bound to enhance the dangers of new tensions and confrontations. This is the "two-faced strategy." He who honestly is for disarmament must proceed from the relative military balance of power. NATO wants to unilaterally change this equilibrium. The peoples must not permit this.

Thus the assertion made at the 10th SED Central Committee plenum is being confirmed. The prudence and farsightedness of socialist policy have maintained--even at times of most violent counterattacks on detente--socialism's initiative and have maintained the longest period of peace for the peoples. Once more the peace program of the socialist countries proves to be a strategic concept even in the extraordinarily difficult sphere of arms limitation and disarmament. This program points out the only practicable road to lasting peaceful solutions to all those who are interested in international security and cooperation for the benefit of the peoples. As Erich Honecker stated: "We are ready even for most radical disarmament measures if the principle of equal security is maintained at all stages."

UK DELEGATION VISIT TO PRC SEEN AS PART OF BEIJING 'OPEN DOOR POLICY'

AU091533 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU

[Text] A British delegation led by the Duke of Kent, deputy chairman of the British Overseas Trade Department, has been visiting China in the past few days. During its stay in China the delegation has been received by Beijing's top leaders, including Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng, to widely discuss various ways and (?spheres) for further monopolistic British capital penetration in China.

The open door policy has greatly stimulated the interest of both American imperialism, which renders great support to Chinese strategy, and British imperialism. Under the current circumstances, when the general crisis has seriously affected Britain's economy as well, British capital sees a great opportunity to make more advantageous investments in China.

For this purpose, China and Britain have concluded trade agreements, including the agreement signed in the first days of last March, running to $15 billion until 1985. During the same period, China is expected to get [figure indistinct] in credits. By this agreement the British monopolies have been granted the right to invest their capital in China and set up joint Chinese-British companies.

The current visit of the British delegation to China and its activities there should also be seen within this framework. Also included in its mission is the opening of an energy exhibition in Beijing in which over 350 British firms are participating and displaying equipment for oil and gas exploration, utilization and processing and so forth. In the opening speech delivered on the occasion, the Duke of Kent once again reaffirmed the readiness of British capital to make other, and even greater, investments in China's economy, especially in the field of energy. We are confident, the Duke of Kent stated, that the close industrial relations which are developing Britain and China in many fields will be considerably extended in the future.

The statement by this high representative of British capital was fully endorsed by the Chinese officials, who welcomed these efforts of the British monopolies to penetrate as deeply as possible in China. There is nothing suprising in this. The Chinese revisionists have opened wide the gates to the great international capital inflow because this is an integral part of their policy to turn the country into an imperialist superpower.

ATA REPORTS ALBANIAN PARTICIPATION IN LISBON TRADE FAIR

AU080940 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, June 8 (ATA)--Recently, the 30th International Fair of Lisbon was opened, at which Albania is represented with a pavillion of goods organized by the Chamber of Commerce of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The pavillion reflects the successes of Albania over these 35 years under the leadership of the Party of Labour of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

On the opening day of the fair, the minister of the Portuguese trade and tourism, Dr. Repolho Correia, the minister of transport and communication, Engineer Marques da Costa, the minister of industry and technology, Alvaro Barreto, the secretary of state of the extracting and processing industry, Engineer (?Jose Cardoza), the secretary of state for relations with foreign countries, Dr. Paulo Enes, as well as the members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Portugal, visited the Albanian pavillion.

The Portugese personalities were welcomed at the Albanian pavillion by the members of our delegation. The minister of trade and tourism, Dr. Repolho Correia, greeted for the successes scored by the Albanian people and expressed the opinion that all possibilities exist to develop the trade relations between the two countries.

The Albanian pavillion is being visited by thousands of working people, representatives of trade firms, the press, etc. Particular interest have aroused especially the minerals, the products of the metallurgical combine at Elbasan, the copper wires and cables, ready made clothing, the articles of artistic handicrafts, the articles of the food industry as well as the Albanian political publications.

LLESHI GREETS PRESIDENT EANES ON PORTUGAL NATIONAL DAY

AU091534 Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1230 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal:

On the occasion of your national holiday, it is my pleasure to send you best wishes for the progress of your country and the prosperity of the Portuguese people.

BRIEFS

SCIENCE DELEGATION TO KOSOVO--A delegation of the Albanian Academy of Science led by Aleks Buda, chairman of this academy, has left for Kosovo at the invitation of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Kosovo. During its say in Kosovo the delegation will discuss conclusion of an agreement of scientific research cooperation between the two academies. The delegation was seen off by Kol Popa, vice chairman of the Albanian Academy of Sciences, and other comrades. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM--Amisto Treska, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Kingdom of Belgium, yesterday presented his credentials to King Baudouin. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU]

YOUTHS TO COUNTRYSIDE--A group of 94 youths from Elbasan city, inspired by the party's teachings and Comrade Enver Hoxha's recent speeches, has left for the countryside to work there permanently. A ceremony was organized to see them off and Fatmir Selica, secretary of the Elbasan District party committee, greeted the youths. Many other youths have also expressed their desire to work in the agricultural cooperatives of Labinot, Shushice and Bradshesh. Thus far about 2,500 youths from the city have gone to work to the agricultural enterprises of Elbasan and Belsh. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU]

MILITARY SCHOOL GRADUATION CEREMONY--A ceremony was held today at the Enver Hoxha Joint Higher Military School, at which diplomas were awarded the graduates. The ceremony was attended by veterans, students and teachers, Ministry of Defense cadres and personnel of the Tirana Military Garrison. The ceremony was also attended by Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Llambi Gegprifti, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy minister of defense; Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami; Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana District party committee; Veli Llakaj, deputy defense minister and chief of staff, and others. Serviceman Rustem Peci delivered a speech on the occasion. Katerina Milo and Bernard Zoto spoke on behalf of the graduates. Simon Stefani greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Defense. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 May 79 AU]

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEWLY-APPOINTED SOVIET AMBASSADOR

AU131911 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 13 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 13 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received the newly-appointed Soviet ambassador here, Mr Nikita Pavlovich Tolubeyev, who presented his credentials.

"Based on the principles of socialist internationalism and cemented with the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty of May 12, 1976, Bulgaro-Soviet relations became in character an indissoluble interstate union, set an example of socialist internationalism in action, rose to a new and higher stage", underlined Mr Zhivkov in his speech at the ceremony.

He stressed the significance of the great contribution made by the foreign political course of the Soviet Union to the historic turn from the period of 'cold war' to international detente and for the future solving of the acutest international problems--curbing the arms race and transition to real disarmament.

The Soviet ambassador underlined in his speech, too, that the present state of Soviet-Bulgarian relations is practically a materialization of the CPSU 25th and the BCP 11th Congress decisions, which outlined the roads toward further consolidation of the fraternal union between the socialist community peoples.

Mr Tolubeyev expressed confidence that his work will be aimed at the further strengthening and development of the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT 4 JUNE RECEPTION HONORING MONGOLIAN DELEGATION

AU081120 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Speech by BCP Central Committee First Secretary and State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov at a 4 June reception in honor of the visiting Mongolian party and state delegation headed by Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium]

[Text] Dear Comrade Tsedenbal, dear Mongolian friends! Comrades! I welcome our dear Mongolian guests with the warmest comradely feelings. I can assure them that the Bulgarian people have always respected the Mongolian people, their revolutionary traditions and their labor in the construction of socialist Mongolia.

We are old friends and for the past four decades we have been shoulder to shoulder in the united ranks of socialist community states. This is why each of our meetings has always been welcome and has always promoted both the development of our mutual relations and the consolidation of the ranks of our united system.

The relations between our parties, states, and people are being built on the sacred principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism. Although we are located on separate continents thousands of kilometers apart, we feel ourselves intimate because of our common aims and because we are inspired by common ideals. We are linked by invisible lines of transmission. Over them there is a constant two-way flow of the shared feelings of fighters for socialism and communism. And we never forget that these lines pass through the broad expanses of the country of Soviets which we equally love and feel grateful to.

I express our mutual conviction when I say that this present meeting of ours promises to be of great significance for further developing fraternal relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Mongolian People's Republic which were sealed by the 1967 treaty of friendship and cooperation.

At our first talks we declared with satisfaction that our multifaceted ties are being constantly enriched. Our mutual efforts to find new forms and methods for effective cooperation have been crowned with success.

We are sincerely gladdened by the successes of the Mongolian people in realizing the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress on completing the construction of the material and technical base of socialism in Mongolia.

This spring our cultural community had the opportunity to once again acquaint itself with the distinctive culture of the Mongolian people and the skill of Mongolian performers.

Only spiritually developing people can have achievements such as these.

Dear Mongolian friends! You too are not familiarizing yourselves with socialist Bulgaria for the first time. We have always shared with you both our successes and difficulties. There have never been and cannot be any secrets between us. You can again convince yourselves of the efforts being applied by our people in order to fulfill the responsible tasks set by the 11th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress and the national party conference. We are striving to steadily perfect the socialist organization of labor and the planned management of the national economy and are striving to achieve high quality and greater efficiency in all spheres of material and spiritual construction.

Comrades! Both our holidays and our daily affairs are filled with the labor of our people who want peace for present and future generations. The threat of war, destruction and nuclear catastrophe is not the policy of people who are laboring in the name of the future. Therefore there is no more urgent task today than to end the arms race, proceed with real disarmament, eliminate the danger of war and strengthen universal peace and security. The common, coordinated policy of the countries of the socialist community is aimed at implementing this task.

In the name of peace and the peaceful labor of our people and in the name of security, mutual understanding and cooperation between all people, we condemn the hegemonic policy and activities of the present Beijing leaders who collude with the most inveterate enemies of mankind and create a united front against the Soviet Union--the cradle of world socialism--and against the world of real socialism, against its leading outposts in Asia, thereby becoming the strike force of the most reactionary circles.

We consider it our internationalist duty to tirelessly struggle to strengthen the unity, cohesion, and might of our common family--the socialist community.

In the name of the highly humane aim of peace and relaxation of tensions the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the MPR are making their contribution both in the regions where their people live and on a world scale.

Dear Comrade Tsedenbal! Dear comrades and friends! There is no doubt that our present meeting will be a new step on the path of friendship and fraternal cooperation. Therefore, I propose to raise the first toast to the happiness and radiant future of our friendly people!

To further strengthening all-round Bulgarian-Mongolian and Mongolian-Bulgarian friendship!

To the cohesion and unity of action of the fraternal socialist community countries!

To the victory of the forces of peace in Europe, Asia, and throughout the entire world!

To your health, Comrade Tsedenbal! To your health, Comrade Batmonh! And to the health of all those present! Cheers!

BRIEFS

KUBADINSKI RETURNS FROM PCP CONGRESS--The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, returned on 8 June from Portugal, where it had taken part in the ninth congress of the Communist Party of Portugal. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

GDR WORKERS, PEASANTS INSPECTORATE DELEGATION--A delegation of the GDR Committee of the Workers and Peasants Inspectorate has arrived in our country for an exchange of experience. The delegation is headed by Harry Schwermer, deputy chairman of the committee. The delegation was received by Krustyu Trichkov, chairman of the Bulgarian People's and State Control Committee, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Later, during a meeting at the People's and State Control Committee headquarters, the guests were briefed on the work and tasks of the control organs, especially in the agricultural sector, and were acquainted with the structure, organization and tasks of our national control system. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Jun 79 AU]

DOYNOV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE MINISTER--Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, has received Phan Trong Tue, minister of communications and transportation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. They held a talk on certain questions regarding cooperation in the transportation sector between Bulgaria and the SRV. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 11 Jun 79 AU]

LEADERS AT STAMBOLIYSKI'S BIRTHDAY--The 100th birthday of Aleksandur Stamboliyski was marked on 10 June in Slavovitsa, his native village. Comrades Grisha Filipov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Atanasov, and members of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union attended the ceremony. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Jun 79 AU]

HEALTH PROTOCOL WITH TUNISIA--The week dedicated to Tunisian health measures has ended in Sofia. Delegations from the Bulgarian and Tunisian ministries of public health signed a protocol on cooperation in the sphere of health. This protocol provides for Bulgaria to send physicians, professors and specialists to Tunisia to train medical cadres there. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU]

TANCHEV MEETS ALGERIANS--Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council, received the delegation of the National Union of Algerian Peasants, led by Mr Belhouajeb Obdelbaqui, national secretary of the union. During the meeting the possibilities for further developing the friendly relations established between the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the National Union of Algerian Peasants were discussed. [Text] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU]

CHEMICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR--Agreements were signed in Sofia in connection with the further development of integration between the USSR and Bulgaria in the chemical industry sector. The documents are the results of the talks held at the 16th session of the permanent working group on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the chemical sector. One agreement is for the period 1981-85 and the other agreement is valid as of today up to 1990. The agrements envisage further specialization, production sharing and supplies of chemical products, as well as the clarification of problems concerning joint scientific-technical cooperation and cooperation in expanding existing chemical plants. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU]

INTERNATIONAL PHILOSOPHICAL SESSION--The 10th jubilee session of the "Todor Pavlov" international summer school on Marxist-Leninist philosophy began at the House of the Scientists in the Druzhba summer resort near Varna on 4 June. Representatives of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union, Hungary and the CSSR attended the session. Eleven reports on the subject; "Dialectical Materialism as a Theoretical System and Scientific Method of Knowledge and Revolutionary Transformation of Reality," are expected to be read and disucssed. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

STANISHEV MEETS MARXIST-LENINIST PHILOSOPHERS--Varna, June 8 (BTA)--The secretary of the CC of the BCP Dimitur Stanishev received today the members of the scientific council of the international Varna summer school for Marxist-Leninist philosophy, "Acad. Todor Pavlov", which holds its tenth jubilee session here. The chairman of the scientific council, Prof. Dr. Mariano Solveira and heads of foreign delegations pointed out that for ten years already the school has been making a great contribution to the enrichment of the revolutionary theory and practice of the socialist countries. After greeting the prominent representatives of the philosophical thought from the socialist states on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, Mr Dimitur Stanishev spoke about the tasks fulfilled by the BCP and the Bulgarian people in the sphere of home and foreign policy. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU]

GDR TRADE, SUPPLY OFFICIAL--Todor Bozhinov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received (Hans Jost), GDR deputy minister of trade and supply. During the talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, questions were discussed pertaining to the joint utilization of materials and raw materials and in connection with further expansion of cooperation between Bulgaria and the GDR in the field of material-technical supplies. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU]

STANISHEV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE DELEGATION--On 6 June Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, received the Vietnamese working group of the Thai Binh Province's party committee, led by (Nghuen Kong Pu), deputy to the committee's first secretary and chairman of the provincial people's council, which is visiting Kazardzhik Okrug. Expanding the party cooperation between Vietnamese provinces and Bulgarian okrugs was discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 6 Jun 79 AU]

MSZMP DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation of the MSZMP led by Peter Kovacs, MSZMP Central Committee Organizational Department deputy head, arrived in Bulgaria on 21 May. The delegation was acquainted with some aspects of BCP organizational activity. On 25 May the delegation was received by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 May 79 p 2 AU]

OFFICIALS AT FESTIVAL OPENING--The "Sofia Days" festival was festively opened on 24 May. Comrades Peko Takov and Georgi Yordanov, as well as Mitko Grigorov and cultural figures, attended the festive opening concert. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 May 79 AU]

SYRIAN PEOPLE'S COUNCIL DELEGATION--A delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic made a short visit to our country. The delegation was led by (Mahmud Habibi), chairman of the council. At Sofia Airport the delegation had a friendly talk with Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly. The delegation departed for Budapest. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 May 79 AU]

STOYAN MIKHAYLOV ACTIVITIES--Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received Yuriy Verchenko, secretary of the Soviet Writers Union. During the talks which were held in an exceptionally cordial atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the further development of cooperation in the sector of artistic literature. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 25 May 79 AU]

STROUGAL SPEAKS AT 11 JUNE DINNER FOR TODOROV

AU131530 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text of speech given by Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, in Prague on 11 June at the dinner in honor of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Todorov, dear Bulgarian friends:

Allow me, at the very beginning, to welcome you in Prague, the capital of Socialist Czechoslovakia, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee as well as on behalf of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party and president of the republic. I also greet you cordially on behalf of the federal government. On my own behalf, I would like to add an expression of satisfaction over the fact that our meetings have been becoming increasingly frequent lately, in the interest of a good cause.

This is how it should be between friends who have been united by a firm tradition from the beginning of our history as nations. The joint Slavic culture made the first contribution to the foundations of our mutualism. In the course of the centuries the natural friendship has been renewed again and again. In the last few decades when our countries embarked resolutely on the path of socialism, Czechoslovak-Bulgarian cooperation has undergone a real class transformation. We still remember the first treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, which is adorned by the signatures of the great sons of our countries, Klement Gottwald and Georgi Dimitrov.

In the last few years our fraternal communist parties and states have given an infinite amount of proof of their firm unity, comradely cooperation, as well as their loyal alliance with the Soviet Union. The spirit of sincere friendship permeates all party and state negotiations.

The words of Gustav Husak addressed to the 15th CPCZ Congress apply to Czechoslovak-Bulgarian cooperation up to the present day: "The firm combat union of the Marxist-Leninist parties is the nucleus of the unity and cooperation of states of the socialist community associated--on the principles of socialist internationalism--within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. The steadily deepening relations among the fraternal parties include virtually all spheres of life today. Personal contacts of their leading representatives play an important role in these relations. The gradual drawing closer of the socialist countries is becoming increasingly goverened by law in the development of the socialist community." We are convinced that the approaching visit of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, whom we welcome as a sincere friend of our peoples, to Czechoslovakia will be just as productive.

Along with you, we want to recall the 35th anniversary of the socialist Bulgarian state. Before the eyes of the whole world your country has grown into a modern state with advanced industry and agriculture and a high standard of science, technology and culture.

We recall with joy that--thanks to the close cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR--your cosmonaut Georgi Ivanov joined the space family of the socialist states.

During our meeting today we noted again the broad and all-round nature of our cooperation. Today there is no sphere where we would not help each other, exchange experiences, help not only by giving advice but also through deeds. Political contacts and cultural exchange have reached a level that cannot be compared with anything else. Not only politicians, scientists, engineers and trade officials meet but ordinary people as well. Bulgaria is a country that is visited annually by our citizens who seek the beauty of the sea.

Economic cooperation, which plays the most important role in the current talks, is also all-round. Classical trade exchange, which is growing from year to year, is no longer its only yardstick. Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria resolutely endorse the CEMA comprehensive program and assert advanced forms of the division of labor. This is also why specialization and cooperation, particularly in the production of Skoda trucks, machinery for agriculture and the food industry and products of heavy-current and light-current electrical engineering, represent almost one third of the mutual exchange of goods. We regard this orientation as having good prospects and intend to continue it not only in Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations but in the socialist community as a whole.

Our possibilities are far from being exhausted. The advanced industry and agriculture of the two states are a challenge for us to leave the trodden paths and seek more exacting--although at the beginning intricate--paths of cooperation. To be brief, what matters is that after 1980 another transformation should occur in our economic relations, making cooperation and specialization--especially in engineering--the decisive factor in them.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman,

Both our countries are enjoying the fourth decade of peace in Europe. We reject wars--which have brought our nations so much suffering--resolutely and with conviction. We are fervent advocates of the policy of detente and cooperation among countries with different social systems. We are jointly promoting the extension of political detente into the military sphere and the halting of the feverish pursuit of armament as formulated by last year's declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states. We fully support the proposal to convene a conference at which the signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference would commit themselves not to be the first ones to use nuclear or conventional weapons against each other. We are sincerely pleased with the forthcoming meeting of Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter in Vienna and of the signing of the SALT-II agreement. Such acts of common sense are proof that the peace program of the Soviet Union adopted at the last congresses of the Soviet communists is irrepressibly gaining ground.

We know well that peace is the most sacred longing of all nations, that it is honored by the judicious representatives of most governments, who have decided to put an end to the policy of confrontation and prefer negotiations at the round table. Regrettably, we still encounter attempts to reverse the course of history, to cast nations back to the period of cold war and spread the hotbeds of tension and military conflicts. World imperialism has found its most recent ally in the Maoist leadership of China, which unleashed a disgraceful aggression against Socialist Vietnam and Laos. The separate peace between Egypt and Israel, concluded against the will of the Arab countries, did not end the state of war in the Middle East. Racism in Africa continues to threaten the lives of many nations.

We firmly believe that the forces of peace will prevail in spite of everything and will defeat the forces of war. It is precisely in the interest of this so badly-needed goal, that we intend to strengthen the unity and action ability of the fraternal countries. The joint course of action of the countries of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA multiplies our forces and is a reliable guarantee that peace will not only be maintained in our community but will be even strengthened. Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria are fulfilling their tasks in this, you on the southern end and we on the western border of the world of socialism in Europe.

HUSAK, BILAK MEET WITH ANC DELEGATION IN PRAGUE

LD132314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Oliver Tambo, head of a delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa [ANC] and ANC chairman, in Prague today. Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, was present at the reception.

During the meeting, which took place in a sincere, friendly atmosphere of solidarity and mutual understanding, the national liberation movement in the south of Africa was discussed. From our side the full support for the just struggle of the South African people against imperialism and neocolonialism, for freedom and independence was emphasized. The policy of racial discrimination, oppression and apartheid of the South African regime was resolutely condemned.

NEW PRC AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN CSSR

AU131417 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Li Tingquan, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the CSSR, arrived in Prague by air yesterday. At the airport he was welcomed by J. Tucek, head of diplomatic protocol at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

LENART RECEIVES NEW SOVIET EMBASSY COUNSELLOR

LD131150 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today Nikolay Maslennikov, minister-counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Czechoslovakia, in connection with the latter's start of tour of duty. Also present at the meeting was Nikolay Goncharov, general consul of the USSR in Bratislava.

SOVIET DELEGATION STUDIES PARAMILITARY EDUCATION

AU131315 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Unattributed report in the column "International Contacts": "Soviet Delegation"]

[Text] J. Busa, minister of education of the Slovak Socialist Republic, received a four-member Soviet school delegation led by F. Stykal, USSR deputy minister of education, in Bratislava yesterday. [paragraph continues]

The purpose of the visit of the representatives of the Soviet Ministry of Education is to familiarize themselves with the findings gained from the teaching of physical and paramilitary education in Czechoslovakia, as well as with the training of teachers for these subjects. Minister J. Busa acquainted the guests with the Czechoslovak education system, with the current state of its reconstruction and with the planned tasks up to the year 1984.

PRESS COMMENTS ON SUDETEN GERMAN RALLY

AU081344 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 4 June, Bratislava PRAVDA, Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak on 5 June and Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 6 June carry reports with comment or commentaries--ranging from 450 to 800 words--on the rally of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft in Munich, on 1-3 June. The commentaries ridicule the "anachronism" of such a rally and the "revanchist stereotypes" in the speeches made and also point out that the Landsmannschaft is "no harmless association of fellow landsmen." The commentaries focus, however, mostly on the presence at the rally--and the addresses--of leading FRG politicians, such as Franz Josef Strauss and Minister of Agriculture Ertl. Some of the commentators view Strauss' presence in the context of his recently announced intention of running for the Federal Chancellorship and see it as a bad omen. The presence of Josef Ertl as a representative of the Federal Government is also deplored and is seen--along with the fact that President Carstens and party leaders Kohn and Genscher sent messages of greetings to the rally--as proof that "those who would like to make use of the Landsmannschaft to strengthen their ambitions" in the upcoming elections to the European Parliament "are not few" in the FRG.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES DEPARTING MEXICAN ENVOY

LD120238 Prague CTK in English 1817 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague, CTK 11/6/1979--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today Mexican Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Joaquin Bernal Garcia at the end of his tour of duty. They discussed possibilities of wider bilateral relations and international topics.

NORWEGIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD112014 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A four-member official delegation of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions led by its secretary Ole Knap arrived here today at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions.

CPSL DAILY VIEWS NONALINED CONFERENCE IN COLOMBO

AU131332 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jun 79 p 7 AU

[Vladimir Lipsky commentary: "Unity on the Main Line"]

[Excerpts] The conference of ministers of foreign affairs of countries that are members of the Coordination Bureau of the movement of nonalined states, which has ended in Colombo in a constructive atmosphere, contributed to maintaining and consolidating the unity of this great and influential movement as regards the most important issues connected with the problem of insuring lasting peace and with deepening the process of detente and economic and social progress, especially in the developing world.

The sensation--to be more exact, rupture--which imperialist, neocolonialist and hegemonist circles had hoped for to weaken this movement did not take place. Not that there would not be any discussions with different views--concerning, above all, two questions: the representation of Kampuchea and the proposal to expel Egypt from the movement--but that which unites everyone in the movement finally prevailed. The participants in the conference were wise not to sacrifice the most important things to controversial and problematic affairs. As far as these two questions are concerned, they adopted compromise decisions.

At the conference in the capital of Sri Lanka, Kampuchea was still represented in the conference hall by Ieng Sary, one of the comakers of the former monstrous, murderous and today--fortunately--no longer existing regime. Ieng Sary had a Chinese passport, which is rather characteristic. It is a fact that several of the 88 member states of the nonalined movement condemn the Chinese aggression against Vietnam but, at the same time, draw an equal sign between this crime and the Vietnamese assistance to the Kampuchean national liberation forces, concretely the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation. It is interesting in this whole affair that, for instance, the military participation of Tanzania in the process of changing the regime of Uganda has not elicited such a sharp reaction as was the case with Vietnam. Why?

In spite of all this, the time will finally come when true representatives of the Kampuchean people--representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea--will take their seats in the UN, in the nonalined movement and in other international organizations.

As regards the question of expelling Egypt, the initiators of this proposal, the PLO, Iraq and Syria stressed that no agreement has been achieved by the regime of Anwar as-Sadat, who violated the fundamental principles of the nonalined countries by signing the separate agreement with Israel. No agreement has been achieved. Some Asian and African countries opposed an expulsion. The conference of the Coordination Bureau took, however, a very principled stand concerning the crisis in the Middle East and declared null and void all documents and accords circumventing UN resolutions and agreed on or worked out without the PLO's participation.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES CLOSING STATE ACCOUNT FOR 1978

AU131315 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Meeting of Federal Assembly Committees"]

[Text] The 26th joint meeting of the plan and budget committees of both chambers of the Federal Assembly, which took place in Prague yesterday, discussed the draft closing state account of the Czechoslovak federation for 1978 and the government draft, to be passed by the CSSR Federal Assembly, approving the closing state account of the Czechoslovak federation for last year. CSSR Minister of Finance L. Ler stressed in his statement that the creation of resources continued--on the whole--dynamically last year, particularly as a result of the growth in labor productivity, and that the indexes of effectiveness--especially in the sphere of costs and stocks--were successfully implemented. The tasks of the state plan are not, however, being fulfilled in a comprehensive and even manner, as is required by the complicated and demanding conditions under which the Czechoslovak national economy is developing. The effective use of reserves in the economy is a prerequisite for the further economic development and growth of the standard of living.

JAKES STRESSES NEED TO RESTRUCTURE AGRICULTURE

LD132120 Prague CTK in English 1821 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--It is the imperative task of Czechoslovak agriculture to harvest crops with minimal losses. Only in this way can the consequences of the extreme weather which has been adversely affecting crops since last autumn be reduced, Milos Jakes said at a press conference here today.

Milos Jakes, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium alternate member and Central Committee secretary, said that Czechoslovakia has been nearing self-sufficiency in grain and moderate-zone plants.

The principles of rational nourishment just as soil and climatic conditions in Czechoslovakia necessitate restructuring of the agricultural production to the benefit of cattle-breeding and fruit-and vegetable-growing. [sentence as received] Milos Jakes stressed also the need for extending the area under fodder.

Grain production will grow exclusively though raising hectare yields, but the area under grain will be decreasing.

Milos Jakes said that greater attention will have to be paid to building irrigation systems and creating necessary reserves. Next year, measures are to be taken to increase cattle productivity.

The change of the style of life in the countryside has resulted in a too sharp decrease in privately grown vegetables and meat. This is why conditions will be created for increasing the share of small animal breeders and vegetable growers in some agricultural branches.

JAKES ATTENDS SOUTH MORAVIAN CPCZ COMMITTEE

LD141040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The south Moravian regional CPCZ Committee is discussing in Brno today the results of the fulfillment of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress and tasks in agriculture, especially the further course of water conservancy and land amelioration construction in the region. The deliberations are attended by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Miroslav Petrik, Czech minister of agriculture and food.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

LD040656 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A regional conference of the trade union of miners and power workers took place in [name indistinct] today. Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, was present. The conference reviewed experiences from existing work and set out new tasks for more than 51,000 union members in the north Bohemian region.

Union members working in the mining and power industries will devote their prime attention in the coming period to promoting working initiative. During the first 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the north Bohemian coal field has supplied more than 4 million tons of coal above the planned target. Such an increase in output was essential for the further development of the national economy. Trade unionists want to continue to expand their share in production management by way of production meetings.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann conveyed to the delegates attending the conference and to all miners and power workers from the north Bohemian region personal thanks for their exceptional efforts and the greetings of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. In his speech, Hoffmann pointed at the need to increase further the activity of trade union members in fulfilling the demanding tasks of the Sixth 5-year Plan, the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress and that set out by the ninth All-Trade Union Congress.

SLOVAK PREMIER COLOTKA VIEWS CSSR ETHNIC UNITY

For an article in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 June by Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee member and premier of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, on the CSSR's ethnic unity, see the Eastern Europe section of the 14 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RETURN--Jaroslav Knizka, first CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, returned on 1 June from a friendly 5-day visit to the USSR, which he made at the invitation of Viktor Maltsev, first USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

SOVIET MINISTER DEPARTURE--Konstantin Brekhov, USSR minister of chemical and petroleum machine building, left Prague for home on 1 June. He was seen off by Zdenek Pucek, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, and by representatives of the Soviet Embassy to the CSSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

VISITING USSR MINISTER--Sergey Antonov, USSR minister of meat and dairy industry, who is in the CSSR at the invitation of Josef Nagr, minister of agriculture and food, visited on 6 June several food industry and engineering enterprises in east Bohemia. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

CSSR-USSR CULTURAL COOPERATION--Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture, received on 31 May in Prague Tamara Golubtseva, USSR deputy minister of culture, and Artemi Vanitskiy, deputy minister of culture of the Belorussian SSR. In a friendly talk they discussed possibilities of further increasing cooperation in the sphere of cultural-educational activity. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

CSSR RADAR FOR RIGA AIRPORT--Employees of the Tsela sector enterprise are currently installing a new type of a Czechoslovak radar at the airport of Riga, the capital of Latvia. This radar makes possible safe and precise landing even under difficult weather conditions. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May 79 p 6 AU]

NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION RETURN--An official delegation of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front led by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the National Front's Central Committee, returned on 1 Jun to Prague, after a 1-week visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. On 31 May Tomas Travnicek was received by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the republic and chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 79 p 1 AU]

BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL--Comrade Elazar, member of the BCP (Bulgarian Communist Party) Central Committee and director of the Institute for BCP History attached to the BCP Central Committee, has arrived in the CSSR by air at the invitation of academician Zdenek Snitil, director of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPCZ Central Committee. In the course of his stay in Czechoslovakia a cooperation agreement will be signed between the CPCZ and CPSL Central Committee Institutes for Marxism-Leninism and the Institute for BCP History. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

CPCZ DELEGATION TO GDR--A consultation group of the CPCZ Central Committee Department for Social Organizations and National Committees, led by department head Lubomir Prochazka, departed on 5 June for the GDR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

SFRY TRADE UNIONISTS DEPARTURE--A delegation of the Central Council of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions led by Miko Spiluak, LCY Central Committee member and president of the Central Council, concluded its official visit to the CSSR on 2 June. At the Ruzyne Airport the Yugoslav trade unionists were seen off by representatives of the CSSR Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jun 79 p 1 AU]

CSSR-POLAND TALKS ON WATERWAYS--A 4-day session of commissioners of the CSSR Government and the Government of the People's Republic of Poland for questions of water economy on the border waterways was concluded on Thursday [31 May] in Zidlochovice near Brno with the signing of a protocol. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

EUDCATION MINISTER TO AUSTRIA--M. Vondruska, minister of education of the Czech Socialist Republic, departed on 11 June for Austria at the invitation of Dr A. Sinowatz, minister of education and arts of the Republic of Austria, for consultations on the school systems in the two countries. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

CZECHOSLOVAK-SPANISH BROADCASTING ACCORD--An agreement on cooperation between Czechoslovak television and Spanish radio and television was signed in Prague today. It was signed by the central director of Czechoslovak television, Dr Jan Zelenka, and the Spanish ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Gonzalez Fernandez de Cordova y Moreno. The new multifaceted agreement proceeds from the commercial agreement which existed between the two organizations since 1972. Its main purpose is to increase the exchange of television programs of all types. [Text] [Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD]

PLO FOLK ART EXHIBITION--An exhibition of Palestinian folk art--organized by the Czech Ministry of Culture, the PLO's Cultural Department, the CSSR Solidarity Committee and the National Museum in Prague--was opened on 31 May in Prague by Miroslav Svagera, Czech deputy minister of culture, and Atif Abu Bakr, head of the PLO representative office in Prague. The private view was also attended by Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture; Zdenko Cheben, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department; Mildslav Vacik, chairman of the CSSR Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa and Asia; Stanislav Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Muhammad Abrahim Shafr, head of the PLO representative office in Moscow; Ismail Shammut, director of the PLO section for culture and art and by other guests. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

CSSR-ANGOLA COOPERATION TALKS--On 11 June talks began in Prague between Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade, and A. Bento Ribeiro, minister of industry and power of the People's Republic of Angola. The two ministers are discussing questions concerning the further development of trade and economic relations between the two countries. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

DECLARATION OF SOLIDARITY WITH ARAB PEOPLES PUBLISHED

AU131240 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jun 79 p 2 AU

["In Solidarity With the Arab People's Struggle"]

[Text] On the occasion of the "Week of Solidarity With the Anti-imperialist Struggle of the Arab Peoples" which begins today, the following declaration was published by the GDR Solidarity Committee, the FDGB Federal Executive Board, the National Council of the GDR National Front, the FDJ Central Council, the Federal Executive Board of the Democratic Women's League of Germany, the GDR League of Friendship of the Peoples, the GDR Peace Council and the GDR Human Rights Committee.

We take the "Week of Solidarity With the Anti-imperialist Struggle of the Arab Peoples" which is taking place in the GDR from 11-18 June 1979 with the participation of the broadest strata of the GDR population, as an occasion to assure all upright patriots of this region, who steadfastly resist the attacks of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, who advocate a lasting and just peace in the Middle East as well as the national independence and social progress of their peoples, of our unswerving support. The citizens of our country observe with deep respect how the Arab peoples refuse to stand idly by as imperialism and reaction carry out their attacks against their innate interests but unitedly face this anti-Arab plot in a broad mass movement. We welcome the union of the anti-imperialist forces, which forms the prerequisite for the defense of the rights of the Arab peoples to self-determination and a secure existence, independent development and social progress.

By the conclusion of the separate agreement, imperialism has sharpened the contest in the Middle East, rekindled the arms race in this region and thus further increased the danger to world peace which has been emanating from this region for years.

Thus we emphatically condemn the separate agreement concluded between Egypt and Israel under U.S. leadership which is destined to perpetuate the occupation of Arab territories and the ensuing oppression of the Arab population in this area by Israel, and which tramples underfoot the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination.

We emphasize that the GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, consistently advocates a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East on the basis of the UN decisions and with the participation of all interested sides. Thus we resolutely demand the solution of the key questions of such a settlement:

--The withdrawal of all Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967,

--The implementation of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the creation of a state of their own, and

--The securing of the independent existence and security of all states of this area.

Our unlimited solidarity support belongs to the Arab people of Palestine under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, and their struggle for the implementation of their national rights.

We welcome the victory of the popular revolution in Iran, which inflicted a severe defeat on imperialism in the Middle East and provided great incentives to the anti-imperialist forces in the region. Full of sympathy, we follow the aspirations of the Iranian people not to have their riches exploited by imperialist monopolies any longer.

In keeping with the traditions of the internationalist anti-imperialist solidarity that has characterized the policy of our state in its 30-year history, we declare:

The anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab peoples will also in the future receive our unanimous support!

UNDP DELEGATE DISCUSSES DETENTE, DEVELOPMENT

LD141035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0234 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] UN/New York--In the GDR's view, a problem of immediate importance for the work of the UN Development Program (UNDP) is the taking into account of the close relation of detente and disarmament with economic and social development. Speaking to the UNDP Administrative Council in New York, GDR spokesman Karl Mueller said yesterday that curbing the arms race would release extensive resources for peaceful purposes, above all for the support of developing countries in solving their serious problems.

The arms race is diametrically opposed to improvement in the peoples' well-being and to overcoming the differences in the level of development. The GDR representative described it as desirable, therefore, that the UNDP's work always take into consideration the measures recommended by the 10th special session of the UN General Assembly against the arms race and for disarmament.

It was necessary to step up the efforts to overcome colonialism, neocolonialism and racism within the UNDP, Mueller said. The GDR therefore welcomed the support given by the UNDP to the national liberation movements of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. At the same time it was urgently necessary to give proper support to the Arab people of Palestine.

The GDR reaffirmed its point of view that the UNDP's activities must help solve the basic issues arising from the legitimate goals of the developing countries of achieving full independence in the political and economic fields, participating on an equal basis in the international division of labor and world-wide economic relations, and gaining the unrestricted right to dispose of their natural resources and economic activities.

EGON KRENZ ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, TALKS WITH PASTUKHOV

LD141006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2128 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--An FDJ delegation led by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, arrived in the USSR Wednesday [13 June]. Talks with leading representatives of the Soviet youth organization began the same day in the House of the Komsomol.

Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, underlined the importance of this friendly visit to the Soviet Union during the GDR's 30th jubilee year. He emphasized the experiences in politico-ideological work, the conveying of communist ideals to Soviet youth and the Komsomol's responsibility for raising the efficiency and quality of production.

Egon Krenz drew attention to the traditional rich, friendly relations between the FDJ and the Komsomol. The GDR National Youth Festival had shown how deeply rooted is the friendship between the USSR and the GDR and between the Leninist Komsomol and the GDR youth.

RATIFICATION INSTRUMENTS ON CONSULAR TREATY WITH ETHIOPIA EXCHANGED

AU131523 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] The exchange of the ratification instruments for the consular agreement between the GDR and socialist Ethiopia was effected on Monday [11 June] in Addis Ababa. During the signing of the corresponding protocol the Ethiopian foreign minister, Gedle-Giorgis Feleke stressed that the entry into force of this treaty is further proof of the overall development of relations between the two states linked in friendship. It is Ethiopia's second consular treaty, since such an agreement had been concluded before with the Soviet Union. GDR Ambassador Dieter Klinkert expressed the conviction that this treaty will provide a further contribution to the consolidation of the relations between the GDR and Ethiopia. The document had been agreed upon and signed by the foreign ministers of the two states last year.

SED'S KURT HAGER RECEIVES LCY DELEGATION

AU131530 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Kurt Hager, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, on Monday received a delegation of the LCY Central Committee headed by Dr Branko Prnjat, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Montenegro. The delegation is visiting universities and institutes of the GDR Academy of Sciences in order to acquaint itself with the results and experiences of the development of science and its tasks in the implementation of scientific-technical progress. In a friendly talk Kurt Hager explained to the guests the decisions of the ninth party congress in the field of science and higher education and their realization. He emphasized the great significance of the exchange of experience between the two friendly parties.

DAILY REPORTS ON CONFERENCE OF CHURCH LEADERSHIP

AU112115 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 9 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Unattributed report: "On the Deepening of Ecumenical Relations"]

[Text] Questions concerning the work of the church and its assistants under the heading of "Witness Today", questions concerning the community of the GDR churches and their practical implementation in light of the Eisenach recommendations, as well as the report of the diaconal work, budgetary questions and other regular points will be the main objects of consideration during the next meeting of the Synod of the GDR Federation of Churches from 21-25 September 1979 in Dessau. This agenda was prepared by the 61st meeting of the Conference of Evangelical Church Leaderships in agreement with the synodal Presidium for the Federal Synod.

The conference of church leaderships held its 61st meeting 11-12 May in Zwickau. It adopted the program drawn up by a preparatory group for the 450th jubilee of the Augsburg confession, which will be celebrated in 1980. The jubilee shall also provide the occasion for giving this fundamental Lutheran confession of faith its appropriate place in communal work, too.

The conference heard a report by Bishop D. Albrech Schoenherr on the visit of a church federation delegation to Japan. In another report, the theological talk held recently with a delegation of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church was called very fruitful. The report spoke in favor of the continuation of talks of this kind and of further considerations aimed at deepening the ecumenical relations with the Bulgarian Orthodox Church. The conference of church leaderships adopted a framework plan for training communal pedagogues.

LUTHERAN GENERAL SYNOD BEGINS IN PLAUEN 7 JUNE

AU131303 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 8 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Text] The constituent session of the Third General Synod of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in the GDR began yesterday evening with a service in the Plauen church of St. Mark. At the center of this service, characterized by active participation from the Plauen communities, was the attestation of the synod members of the Third General Synod, more than half of whom are participating in this body for the first time.

Bishop Dr. Johannes Hempel from Dresden preached the sermon.

On the agenda of this constituent synodal meeting, which is to last till Sunday, are, above all, the election of the board and the president of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church. Also, the synod members of the church leadership of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church are to be reelected. Moreover, the permanent committees of the general synod have to be constituted. The recommendations of the Eisenach delegate assembly regarding a closer church community of the evangelical provincial churches and the church unions in the GDR will be a subject of consideration at the Plauen meeting.

As proposed in these recommendations, the United Evangelical Lutheran Church is to merge with the United Evangelical Church in the GDR and with the Alliance of the Evangelical Church of the Union (region GDR) and the GDR Church Federation. It is in this context that the topic "Path and Goal of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church," which will be tackled by the synod, has to be seen.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO TEACHERS ON TEACHERS DAY

LD121520 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0529 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--Numerous meritorious teachers will receive awards today, Tuesday, "Teachers Day," for exemplary achievements in socialist education and the upbringing of youth. A central gala event with Minister for Education Margot Honecker is also taking place in Berlin today.

The SED Central Committee has congratulated teachers, kindergarten staff, Pioneer leaders, vocational school teachers, teacher training staff, school officials and pedagogical experts on their day of honor. A greetings message, signed by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, notes their achievements over the 30 years of the GDR's existence and states that school, education and the upbringing of the rising generation enjoy a social status in the country today that they have never had before in the history of our people.

AXEN ADDRESSES PARTY SCHOOL STUDENTS ON DISARMAMENT

AU121424 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Thursday [7 Jun] Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, addressed over 800 students and teachers of the Karl Marx higher party school, taking as a starting point the 10th session of the Central Committee on topical problems of the current international development. Hermann Axen underscored the great international significance of the GDR's National Youth Festival and of the results of the 20 May 1979 local elections.

His speech centered on the developments of the world situation at various focal points of the international class struggle between socialism and imperialism. He analyzed the main development trends of the international balance of forces and elucidated the constructive proposals of the socialist countries in the struggle for arms limitation and disarmament, for the deepening, consolidation and expansion of the process of political detente.

Hermann Axen proved that the disarmament proposals of the socialist countries, as have been developed in the Moscow declaration of the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states and at the latest meeting of the fraternal socialist countries' foreign ministers in Budapest, are realistic and that they inspire the peoples in the struggle against NATO's long-term program.

By pointing out the concrete developments in Southeast Asia and in Africa as well as the example of the ideological struggle between the two world systems, Hermann Axen demonstrated that the three revolutionary mainstreams are continuing their offensive against imperialism. The struggle of the peoples for peace, international security and social progress brings constantly new successes. Despite the complicated nature and difficulty of this struggle it is evident that the basic contradiction of our epoch is being solved step by step in favor of socialism.

RENTS IN GDR POSE NO SOCIAL BURDEN

DW111725 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 10 Jun 79 DW

[From Rudi Singer's radio question hour]

[Excerpt] Very often comparisons are being made here. But these are only conclusive if you compare the rents with the net income. In the United States the situation is worst of all. Whereas people in the GDR only spend between 2 and 8 percent for rents, an American family on an average must spend between 25 and 41 percent of its family budget for its apartment. In Japan rents also are very high, between 20 and 32 percent of the net income. The same holds true for the FRG. There a family pays between 13 and 15 percent to the owner. I want to draw your attention above all to this tendency. While in the FRG and in other highly developed capitalist industrial states rent increases are quite usual, they have remained here not only at the low level of the fifties but they are being made even more just by way of sociopolitical measures, rent allowances for workers and large families. And those who have to pay 80 pfennigs per square meter for a modern new apartment and in Berlin M1.25, are able to pay this without having to make any social cuts.

BRIEFS

SOVIET STATE PLANNING OFFICIAL--On Tuesday [29 May] Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, received N.N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, in Berlin. Proceeding from the basic agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, tasks were discussed which result from the coordination of the national economic plans for 1981-85 and from the further working out of the program for specialization and cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 79 p 2 AU]

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP ORDER AWARDED--Berlin--At a festive ceremony in the Soviet Embassy in the GDR, A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who is visiting the GDR, presented Prof Dr H.C. Max Steenbeck, member of the GDR Academy of Sciences and president of the GDR Committee for European Security and Cooperation, with the Order of International Friendship on Friday. The order was awarded to Prof Steenbeck for great services in strengthening the friendship and development of scientific cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. The ceremony was attended by the Soviet ambassador, B.A. Abrasimov, and other officials. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1851 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MALTA--On 7 June Dr Hans Voss, newly appointed ambassador of the GDR to the Republic of Malta, presented his credentials to President Dr Anton Buttigieg in Valletta. The ambassador conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council. The greetings were cordially reciprocated by the president. The ambassador expressed his conviction that the positive development of relations between the two states constituted an important contribution toward deepening international detente and the consolidation of peace in Europe. President Dr Buttigieg stressed the Republic of Malta's readiness to universally promote cooperation with the GDR in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND German 8 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING GREEK AMBASSADOR--Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, on Tuesday received Konstandinos J. Tsamadhos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hellenic Republic for a farewell visit. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

FINNISH MILITARY ATTACHE'S RECEPTION--Berlin (ADN)--On the occasion of the anniversary of the Finnish Defense Forces, Col Aimo Heinaro, military, navy and air force attache of the Embassy of the Republic of Finland in the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Thursday [31 May]. It was attended by GDR Deputy Defense Ministers Lt Gen Wolfgang Reinhold and Admiral Wilhelm Ehm as well as by other generals and officers of the National People's Army. Also present were the heads of diplomatic missions and military attaches. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

GDR-JAPAN BROADCASTING AGREEMENT--An agreement on cooperation between the GDR Broadcasting Service and the Japanese National Broadcasting and Television Company, NHK, was signed on Wednesday [6 June] in Tokyo. It provides among other things for the exchange of musical programs and radio plays, as well as for the mutual assistance of correspondents. Similar contractual agreements had already been concluded by NHK with GDR television. The new agreement was signed by Rolf Weissbach, deputy chairman of the GDR state committed for radio and Katsuki Fujishima, NHK vice president. As stated by both sides, it is based on a fruitful cooperation of 10 years' standing which is to be expanded and deepened. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

JAPANESE TRADE UNION VISIT--A delegation of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) headed by its vice president, Takeshi Takahashi, was received on Friday by Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairman of the FDGB Federal Presidium. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

SED'S KIRCHHOFF PDRY VISIT--Aden (ADN)--On Wednesday [30 May], Werner Kirchhoff, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the National Council of the GDR National Front, was received by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il paid tribute to the close cooperation between the SED and the Yemeni Socialist Party and to the successful development of the GDR-PDRY relations. Werner Kirchhoff affirmed the strong solidarity of the GDR people with the struggle of the PDRY people. On the same day Werner Kirchhoff was received by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Politburo and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

SOLIDARITY SHIPMENT FOR BEIRUT--Beirut (ADN dispatch)--On Wednesday [6 June] solidarity shipment of the GDR worth about M1 million was handed over to the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in Beirut. Five tons of medical supplies and other urgently needed goods arrived in the Lebanese capital by a special Interflug plane. They were financed by donations from the FDGB, by pupils and students as well from other circles of the GDR population. In a message to the PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Durt Krueger, secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee, reaffirmed that the GDR working people will continue to render solidaristic aid to the Palestinian people in their just struggle. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 79 p 7 AU]

VIETNAMESE INVALIDS DELEGATION--A delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Ministry for War Invalids Affairs headed by Deputy Minister Nguyen Kien Nam arrived in the GDR at the invitation ofOtto Funke, central board chairman of the GDR Committee of the Antifascist Resistance Fighters and SED Central Committee member. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

GDR-CUBA SCIENCE AGREEMENT--An agreement on the cooperation between the academies of sciences of the GDR and Cuba for 1979-80 was signed in Berlin. Main points of joint research are selected fields of natural sciences, for example, natural resources, chemistry, nuclear research, organical chemistry, information and social sciences. Representatives of both academies also agreed to expand the exchange of scientists. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

BERLIN-MAPUTO FLIGHT SERVICE--Berlin (ADN)--On the occasion of the first flight of the Mozambique Delta airline on the Maputo-Berlin-Schoenfeld route a delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Transport Minister Jose Luis Cabaco visited the GDR on 7 June. At a cocktail party given for the press, the minister announced that from now on there will be regular weekly flights on the Berlin-Schoenfeld-Maputo route, which will be alternately served by the Interflug and Deta Airlines. Minister Cabaco had talks with his GDR counterpart Otto Arndt on possibilities for further deepening cooperation between the two countries in the transport sector. The guest was also received for a talk by Klaus Siebold, chairman of the GDR section in the Joint GDR-Mozambique Economic Committee and GDR minister of coal and power. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

FDJ BRIGADE TO MOZAMBIQUE--An agreement on the visit of an FDJ friendship brigade to the People's Republic of Mozambique for the joint construction of a vocational training center for masons, plumbers and electricians was signed on Tuesday in Maputo by the FDJ Central Council and the National Coordination Council of the Mozambique Youth Organization "OJM." [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

MOZAMBIQUE WOMEN'S DELEGATION--A women's delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique met with scientists of the Central Institute for Nutrition in Potsdam-Rehbruecke for an exchange of experiences. The representatives of the Mozambique OMM [expansion unknown] Women's organization are guests of the Democratic Women's League of Germany Federal Executive Committee. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 79 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR'S MEETING WITH SAO TOME PRESIDENT--Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Liberation Movement, received GDR Ambassador Horst Schoen for friendly talks on problems of the further deepening of all-round cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples. The GDR ambassador presented a solidarity shipment consisting of teaching equipment and other school materials to Ramao Couto, acting president of the Literacy Commission of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 79 p 2 AU]

VISITING FRG YOUTH DELEGATION--A delegation of the [West] German Socialist Workers Youth, led by its Federal Chairman Werner Stuermann, was received on Tuesday in Magdeburg by Kurt Tiedke, first SED Bezirk Government secretary for a friendly talk. During a visit to the "Karl Marx" VEB fittings plant Werner Stuermann mentioned the struggle for better education and vocational training, against youth unemployment and neo-Nazism as an urgent task of the progressive movement of the FRG workers youth. The delegation also visited the "Otto Von Guericke" Polytechnical Highschool. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

MARGOT HONECKER AT EXHIBITION--On 30 May Margot Honecker, GDR minister of public education, visited in Berlin the exhibition "Teaching Aids and Textbooks of the Polish People's Republic." Margot Honecker was cordially welcomed at the Polish Cultural and Information Center by Jerzy Gawrysiak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in the GDR. In a friendly talk with her hosts, Margot Honecker stressed the constantly closer cooperation between the two countries in the field of public education. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 79 p 2 AU]

FLOOD DAMAGES REPAIRED--Berlin (ADN)--Railroad workers and civil defense forces have removed thousands of cubic meters of rock and mud that blocked the railroad tracks at the Bad Schandau-Ost station following heavy rainfall on 6 June. In the evening of 7 June the railroad tracks were operational again. In Berlin technical brigades and construction groups of the German Post with over 1,500 men are working to repair damages to communication cables. The flooding of cable conduits and shafts caused breakdowns in telephone and teletype services. In several communities of the Dresden, Leipzig and Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirke the power supply was interrupted by lightning. Meanwhile, most of the damage has been repaired. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

BUDAPEST RADIO REPORTS DEATH IN U.S. OF FORMER PREMIER NAGY

LD140436 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Ferenc Nagy, former premier of Hungary, died of a heart attack at Fairfax Hospital, Fairfax, Virginia in the United States. He was 75.

[Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 12 June in the following page 1 report states: "With a spectacular gesture the Hungarian leadership is attempting to improve relations with its emigrants. As has been learned in Vienna on Monday [11 June], the last democratically elected premier, Ferenc Nagy, has been invited to pay a 3-week visit to his homeland. Nagy, who after the election victory of the Smallholders Party in 1946 had been appointed premier by President Tildy, resigned a year later during a visit in Geneva and since that time has been living in the United States."]

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD131150 Budapest MTI in English 1039 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 12, (MTI)--The delegation of the Soviet Academy of Agriculture which was on a visit to Hungary under the leadership of Academy Chairman Petr Petrovich Vavilov, left Budapest on Tuesday. The team had been invited by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

The Soviet scientists studied the latest achievements of Hungarian agricultural science and their practical application. Their discussions with the hosts assessed the experience of cooperation in the spheres of plant cultivation and animal husbandry.

The Soviet experts were received by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Agriculture and Food Minister Pal Romany, Janos Szentagothai, chairman of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Ferenc Marta, general secretary of the academy.

DPRK PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES, GREETED BY GYENES

LD140944 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2300 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A Korean party delegation has arrived in Hungary. The delegation is led by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee. The guests were greeted at Ferihegy Airport by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

MAROTHY RECEIVES POLISH YOUTH DELEGATION

LD131116 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 13 Jun LD

[Text] Budapest, June 12 (MTI)--Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union (KISZ), received Tuesday in Budapest a delegation of the Polish Socialist Youth Federation.

The Polish delegation is currently visiting Hungary at the invitation of the KISZ Central Committee. It is headed by Slawomir Jakubowsky, foreign secretary of the General Council of the Polish federation.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONVENES, DISCUSSES BUDGET, FINANCES BILL

LD141308 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The National Assembly has been convened in Budapest. The summer session of parliament is discussing according to the government proposal the implementation of last year's budget and the bill on state finances.

REPORTAGE ON 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST PEACE CONGRESS

Festive Session 12 June

LD140850 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 13 June (MTI)--Terminating the "Month of Peace And Friendship" and marking the 30th anniversary of the First Hungarian Peace Congress, the National Peace Council of Hungary staged a festive session Wednesday in Budapest, attended by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian National People' Front, and by Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council.

Mrs. Nandor Sebestyen, president of the National Peace Council, made an address and called to mind that hundreds of thousands during the "Month of Peace And Friendship" have declared their devotion for the cause of peace, progress, solidarity and have appreciated the international and Hungarian peace movements and its 30 years of activity.

Sarlos-Chandra Meeting

LD140852 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 13 June (MTI)--Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, who is currently in Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Peace Council, was received Wednesday by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. At the meeting marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views about timely issues of Hungarian and international peace movement. Also present at the meeting was Bela Kovacs, general secretary of the Hungarian Peace Council.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Gyorgy Lazar on 6 June

LD131250 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has arrived in County Somogy on a 2-day visit. He was greeted in front of the party committee headquarters in Kaposvar by Peter Varga, first secretary of the county party committee, and Jozsef Boehm, council chairman. After hearing a briefing on county life, he will visit a museum.

Aczel, Gyori, Nemeth

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Jun 79 p 5 WA

[Excerpts] On Wednesday, 6 June, Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Committee of the MSZMP and deputy minister, visited the Budapest party committee where he was briefed by Lajos Mehes, first secretary of the party committee, on the status of the Budapest party organization. Then, accompanied by Lajos Mehes, he visited the Ganz-Mavag factory. In the afternoon Aczel addressed the Budapest activists' conference on topical issues of social life. The meeting was attended by representatives of the city's cultural, educational, scientific and artistic life.

Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, visited District XVIII of Budapest on Wednesday. After hearing about the situation in general and issues facing the party from Rudolf Tancsik, council chairman, he spoke to district activists, propagandists and party workers. He also visited the Directorate of Air Traffic and Airports where he inspected new installations and runways.

Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee of the MSZMP and secretary of the Central Committee, spent two days touring Baranya County. He was received by county and city officials on Tuesday. He participated in a meeting of the county party committee and visited a number of state farms and cooperatives.

HEAT WAVE, DROUGHT CONTINUE, FARMERS URGED TO IRRIGATE

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jun 79 p 1 WA

[Text] The dry weather and scorching heat which have persisted since early May have damaged the vegetation. The moisture reserves of the soil have been greatly depleted in practically all parts of the country. Water tables are lower than usual. On orders from the National Bureau of Water Management, the water management directorates are seeking new possibilities for storing water. At present there is plenty of water in the Danube, Tisza and their tributaries. Where possible, their waters are being used to raise the level of reservoirs and fish ponds which are also used for irrigation.

Canals intended for draining off groundwater are also being filled with water along a 2,000-3,000-kilometer stretch. This makes it possible for state farms and agricultural cooperatives to irrigate additional areas. An expedited procedure has been adopted by which permission to use water may be obtained on an emergency basis by farms which lack permits to use water. Irrigation was in progress along nearly the entire length of the 100-kilometer long Eastern Main Canal. The water was used on garden crops, corn, potatoes and alfalfa fields. Some state farms soaked meadows to ensure a good hay crop. The Nadudvar Voroscsillag cooperative irrigated nearly 400 hectares of potatoes several times. [paragraph continues]

Another cooperative operated 25 sets of equipment to water corn and sugar beets. In the neighborhood of the Tisza II barrage in Szolnok County 46 cooperatives and state farms set up irrigation equipment in their fields. They are watering wheat, rice, corn, sugar beets, soya and sunflower. The tempo of irrigation has also increased on the plains of Kisalfold, northwestern Hungary. Several farms operate equipment in two shifts. In Bacs-Kiskun County the sprinklers run 24 hours at a stretch. Thus 80 percent of the spice pepper crop gets the moisture it needs. No rain has fallen in Csongrad County for a month-and-a-half. Wherever possible, the fields are being irrigated. Most of the water goes to the garden crops. According to latest reports only 54,000 hectares are presently being irrigated despite the fact that irrigation of 450,000 hectares is possible. Since there are ample reserves of water, irrigated hectarage could be increased.

BRIEFS

CHEMICAL PLANT EXPLOSION--Because of as yet unknown reasons, there was an explosion, followed by fire, at a unit of the Noth Hungarian chemical plant in Sajobabony in the afternoon on 1 June, which destroyed the unit and damaged several buildings. Thirteen workers were killed by the explosion and 6 others were taken to a hospital with minor injuries and discharged after receiving treatment. A committee of experts led by Lajos Csurgai, deputy minister of heavy industry, has initiated an inquiry into the reasons for the explosion and the size of the material losses. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jun 79 p 5 AU]

SOVIET THERMONUCLEAR EQUIPMENT--Budapest, 12 June (MTI)--"MT-1 Tokamak" is the designation of a new thermo-nuclear equipment, constructed in the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute of the Soviet Union and handed over Tuesday in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Central Institute for Physical Research (FKI), in Budapest. Its application is in experiments to produce thero-nuclear energy without the use of water or of lithium-containing rock. The FKI staff of researchers staged a press conference on the subject of scientific cooperation between their institute and the Soviet partner--Kurchtaov Atomic Energy Institute. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD]

POLINSZKY RETURNS FROM WARSAW--The educational delegation led by Minister of Education Karoly Polinszky returned home from Warsaw on 25 May. It had talks on experiences of the introduction of a reform of public education in Poland, topical aspects of educational work in the two countries and possibilities for developing cooperation in education. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 May 79 p 4 AU]

KADAR-GDR AMBASSADOR MEETING--Budapest, 7 June (MTI)--Gerhard Reiner, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic, departed Thursday [6 June] for good from Budapest. Previously he paid a good-bye visit and was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council and Gyorgy Lazar, president of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD]

TRADE MINISTER RETURNS FROM MOSCOW--Budapest, June 8, (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress today returned from Moscow where he attended a session of CMEA's Foreign Trade Standing Commission. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POPE JOHN PAUL II VISIT

Pope Comments After Visit

LD140548 Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Rome 13, June, PAP--Addressing the crowd at the general audience at St. Peters' Square in Rome, Pope John Paul II referred to his recent visit to Poland and he said: Let my thought once more return to Poland from which I have returned a couple of days ago. Those were the days of a particular pilgrimage to the land in which I was born and brought up and among the people with whom I shall always be tied with the deepest links of faith, hope and love. Once again, I wish to thank most cordially all my countrymen, thank the state authorities and my brothers at the epsocopate. I thank them all.

In an interview broadcast today, director of the Vatican [word indistinct] news Rev. Francesco Farusi, said that the pope's visit to Poland was a great event which evoked wide response throughout the world--both in the West and in the East. "The pope" said Rev. Farusi, "did not travel to an imagined and abstract Poland but to the really existing Polish People's Republic," he added.

KULTURA on Visit

LD132126 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

["With Dignity and Profit for Country"--PAP heading]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 June, PAP--The Warsaw weekly KULTURA carries an article headlined as above by its editor in chief, Dominik Horodynski, who deals with the political aspect of the visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland. The weekly emphasized that the arrival of Pope John Paul II in Poland on a 9-day visit-pilgrimage, carried elements of risk.

All responsible people in Poland realized that, KULTURA wrote. John Paul II put it quite frankly in his farewill speech at the Balice Airport: "This was an act of courage on both sides."

The words uttered by the pope a few days before the Brezhnev-Carter meeting in Vienna correspond to the hopes which mankind pins on these momentous talks.

The weekly went on to say that not everyone in the world was happy about the smooth course of the pope's visit. Some predicted an "earthquake", tensions and incidents. They were disappointed, however. The visit by Pope John Paul II passed in a very good atmosphere and was accompanied by cordiality.

Interviews With POLITYKA's Rakowski

LD110757 Turin LA STAMPA in Italian 6 Jun 79 p 15 LD

[Frane Barbieri undated interview in Warsaw with POLITYKA editor Mieczyslaw Rakowski: "When the Pope Leaves Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw--The Poles take offense when they hear mention of "Ayatollah Wojtyla." Perhaps rightly so, but here too one can see how explosive the mixture of religiosity and nationalism can be. The wave of enthusiasm following the pope has left the state high and dry, laying bare its aridity--it is all economics, bureaucratic machinery and instruments of power, without any real cultural or ideological influence over the nation.

When the pope leaves and the waves have settled, will the government remain isolated, will it be overwhelmed by the emotions released or will it be the same as before? Can Poland after Wojtyla be the same as before?

I turned to Mieczyslaw Rakowski, editor of the prestigious weekly POLITYKA. He is undoubtedly one of the people best suited to make forecasts in this connection: a personal adviser to Gierek, an influential member of the Central Committee and the most cultured and learned member of the party's liberal current. He was one of the people who fought hardest to gain approval for the pope's visit. Now he is one of the people who will have to commit themselves most to seeking a satisfactory reply to Wojtyla's challenge, partly to save Gierek from the harsh criticisms directed at him by the more and more aggressive hardline Politburo current.

I therefore asked Rakowski what could be the possible consequences of the clash between the two decisive currents in Polish society and in national life and obviously whether he regards the pope's visit in these terms. He replied:

"In any case it is an extraordinarily important national event. The reasons for this are obvious. The pope has experience of the historical clash between Catholics and communists. As far as we are concerned, we must treat it positively. A Polish pope strengthens our national pride--universally, I would say. One section of the Polish people views the visit calmly, realizing its importance. Another section is welcoming it with euphoria and excitement--and some people are even alarmed by it. It seems to me that the first group is the most important."

[Question] But will detached reasoning manage to prevail over such fanaticism?

[Answer] Whoever knows the situation which Poland has entered in the world, whoever is aware of political alliances today and is acquainted with the grave domestic problems, knows full well that only we can resolve them, and not the pope, even if he comes to visit us every day. Both sides, the realists and the fanatics, are proud of the Polish pope. I must say that so too are the majority of communists. On this point, national character and identity must be separated from ideology. There is nothing sensational in the communists' stance. We would be stupid if we believed that the visit were not positive for Poland. [answer ends]

I pointed out, nevertheless, that even profound differences have emerged on that which is God's and that which is Caesar's, and that therefore the question arises of how realistic the idea of national unity, as outlined by the government, is, since it is viewed differently by the church.

He replied: "The desire for unity is not trivial. We have had too sad a past to be able to permit ourselves another internal split. Certain convictions must be sacrificed for the sake of loftier ends. The world has often taken an interest in Poland when it has been split. We know that ideology separates us from the church. The debate on who is right has been going on for 35 years. Emotions often dominate. The problem is whether to place emotions on a pedestal or whether to find points in common to resolve mankind's position on this earth."

I objected that profound differences are being expressed precisely on these "common" points. He said he was aware of this and explained: "Let nobody regard the church as God's humble servant. The church has always had political ambitions. We are trying to restrict them. We are doing so too moderately. We fail to remember, for instance, that it is the church that has almost always been on the bosses' side; that when President Narutovicz was elected in 1922 with the progressive votes and when he was immediately assassinated, the church said masses for the killer and not the victim. Even since 1945 it has been very slow to take account of what has happened."

[Question] So is this visit emphasizing the split or could it mark a turning point?

[Answer] The new relationship has not been in existence long. The church does not move very fast. Things must take place and be realized among the people. Also not all party members are convinced; they say that we are going too far in the compromise. On the other hand, Cardinal Wyszynski is being accused by the Catholics of yielding too much to the government, and there are some impatient individuals on both sides.

I pointed out that in many people's opinion, it is the government that has obstructed the agreement the most. He retorted: "For 35 years, despite all the difficult times, we have sought to avoid excesses in our country. We have had no Rajks or Kostovs. We have maintained a reasonable stance with respect to the opposition. It is difficult to forecast, but I believe that now too both sides will avoid taking excessively risky steps. You see, it would be dangerous for the nation's general progress to regard the country as entirely Catholic. Despite the setbacks, the government is trying to create something worthwhile. Personally, I would be very hurt if you told me that I am harming the country."

[Question] Do you mean by that that you are seeking a kind of reverse historical compromise, a rapprochement between ruling Marxism and Catholicism, at least on social doctrine?

[Answer] There are many alternatives. As a first variation, we could consider a rapprochement of ideologies. It depends on many factors. Every revolution at the outset is very negative toward the other currents. It defeats the adversaries even by killing them. As time passes, as it feels more secure, it becomes less aggressive. At that point it begins to find interesting aspects in other philosophies. I do not know what form our rapprochement with the Catholics will take, but I know that it will not be static.

[Question] But in view of what we can see going on in the country, do you really see this rapprochement taking place so soon? The government is trying to suggest to Pope Wojtyla that he become purely the executor of his predecessors' ideas. But looking at both his names, it does not seem that the new pope simply combines the ideas of Popes John and Paul. The former had a populist inspiration, directed toward social doctrine; the latter was a great statesman, a diplomat of peace and coexistence. What is emerging in Wojtyla is primarily a pope militating for the church's transcendental values. Indeed, when you answer, tell me what you in your party think. Why did the Polish cardinal leave the conclave as pope?

[Answer] I am not entirely in agreement on Wojtyla. He was elected because the church needed some new blood, a breath of fresh air. It preferred someone from the militant church. This is what the Polish church is. Even the church is experiencing its own crisis; solutions are being sought by making doctrine and ideology more disciplined. So the head of the church must appear to be a conservative. It must make its ideology more rigorous. The same is happening also in the socialist countries that are in a state of crisis. Why does the pope want to restore this power to the church? Because he believes that the other ideologies are in an even deeper state of crisis than Catholicism is.

Numerous government systems and ideologies have failed to produce satisfactory results, especially within the moral context. This is why the pope is strengthening the church. As far as his position on social issues is concerned, I believe that, despite the fact that he said that Christ was not a revolutionary, he could return to John XXIII's populist inspirations. This does not mean that he should go no further than his predecessors. Wojtyla wants to become a great pope. He wants to show that a Pole who has become pope can be great and become part of history. It remains to be seen whether he can do so simply as a spiritual pastor, without entering into the complex political and social relationships of the modern world. In my opinion, he will have to become a politician. [answer ends]

He did indeed become one--and how--precisely during his visit to his homeland, and he is astonishing the politicians.

WARSAW RADIO PREVIEWS VISIT BY INDIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD140820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Morarji Desai, prime minister of the Government of the Republic of India, will be arriving in our country today on an official visit lasting several days.

The visit and the meeting and talks scheduled in the program of the visit which the outstanding Indian statesman will be having with top representatives of our political and state life will promote the further strengthening of the traditional friendship between the two peoples and the extension of cooperation between the two countries.

The welcoming ceremony for the Indian premier will take place at Okecie Airport in Warsaw in the afternoon. The distinguished guest will lay a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier. The first round of Polish-Indian plenary talks is scheduled to start in the evening.

PINKOWSKI ADDRESSES PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS

AU111635 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Speech by Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the PZPR Central Committee delegation, at the Ninth Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP]--date not given]

[Text] PAP, Lisbon--Jozef Pinkowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary and chairman of the PZPR Central Committee delegation, made a speech at the Ninth PCP Congress, which ended on 3 June. Here is his speech:

I have the honor of extending to the ninth congress the best wishes for successful debates from the PZPR Central Committee, from our First Secretary Edward Gierek, from our 3 million party members and from all the working people of socialist Poland.

Dear Portuguese comrades, we greet you cordially.

This ninth congress is not only a great event in the life of your party and country, but also constitutes an event of far-reaching importance for the entire international communist and workers movement. The profound and revolutionary changes in Portugal and the struggle to preserve the gains of the revolution, particularly the agrarian reform, nationalization and the democratic constitution--this congress is summing up these gains--are the achievements of your party.

In the Interest of the Working People

Our party and all our people regard with respect and affection the achievements of the Portuguese communists and your magnificent traditions and selflessness in the struggle, in the interest of the working people, for creating a broad front of democratic and progressive forces and for Portugal's socialist future.

We are pleased that the PCP represents a considerable force and enjoys the ever increasing confidence of the workers class, peasants and working people in Portugal.

We fully agree with the evaluation that the Portuguese Communist Party is a "party of truth, hope and future."

The PZPR highly values the dedication of Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, who is the leader of your party and an outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement, to the cause of the workers class, Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The PZPR is making persevering efforts to strengthen the unity of the international workers movement in the spirit of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We continually strengthen our ties with the CPSU and the other parties of the socialist countries and we attach great importance to the ideological unity and cooperation with the communist parties in the capitalist countries, which are waging a principled struggle for the working people's interests. We are pleased with our close ties with the PCP.

We Have Carried Out Revolutionary Transformations

This year the Polish People's Republic celebrates its 35th anniversary.

Thanks to the selfless work of all our people under the guidance of the PZPR, we have accomplished unprecedented revolutionary transformations in our country. In particular, the past 10 years have produced a high upsurge of the development of the basic branches of the national economy, which has placed Poland among the top 10 world countries insofar as industrial production is concerned and has made it possible to improve living standards faster than ever before. Each citizen has the right to work, education, free medical care and old age security. Almost 50 percent of the machinery used by our economy is less than 5 years old. We are modernizing our agriculture. But it has not been easy to achieve all this. [paragraph continues]

We have created our reality under difficult conditions. During the lifespan of a single generation we have removed enormous war ravages. At the same time, thanks to the attitude of the workers class and party activities, we have gained the support of all our people for the cause of socialism. The development of Poland--like that of other socialist countries--is an example of the way socialism solves problems of modern times, always with an eye on the working people's needs. However, we have still not achieved the results that would satisfy our needs in all areas, and this is why we want to continue to develop our country and to improve socialist social relations. We are getting ready for the Eighth PZPR Congress in the conviction that the strategy of the country's socioeconomic development, which was initiated by the sixth congress and expanded by the seventh congress, is correct and will be consistently continued.

Our action program for the next few years envisages the further modernization of Polish industries and agriculture, the expansion of the energy-fuel base, the increased production of food and houses and the consistent solution of the problems that determine the higher quality of living and working conditions.

The successful development of socialist construction in Poland and the interests of the workers class and the broad masses are indissolubly bound up with the struggle for detente, security and peace and for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. The CSCE was an expression of the triumph of these trends on the continent. On the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II our country, which was so severely tried by Hitlerite fascism, has the particular right to counter the regeneration of fascism and revanche and to remind nations of the crimes that can never be allowed to lapse under the statute of limitations.

The resolution of educating societies in the spirit of peace, which was put forward by Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and adopted by the 23d Session of the UN General Assembly, has the eloquence of a symbol.

In keeping with the Leninist doctrine of peaceful coexistence and with Poland's vital interests, we foster favorable relations with all countries and are pleased that relations between Poland and Portugal have developed in the past few years to serve the rapprochement of nations.

Detente Policy Maps Out the Line of World's Development

At the present stage of history there is a close connection between the struggle for the vital interests of the workers class and broad masses, for democracy, national independence and social progress in each country and the struggle for peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Today the policy of detente maps out the line of the development of the world. The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are the leading champions of this policy. The peace policy pursued by the CPSU and the personal contribution to it by the CPSU leader, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, have attracted extensive support and respect throughout the world. However, the policy of detente is always encountering various obstacles, is always the focal point of ideological conflicts and is always being attacked by the opponents of peace and socialism. This is why we decidedly condemn the hegemonist policy pursued by the Chinese leadership and its aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, constituting a threat to world peace and security. We express solidarity with the Vietnamese people, who are defending their national independence. [paragraph continues]

All peace-loving nations are pleased that the USSR and the United States have reached agreement on and will soon sign an accord on SALT II. This gives rise to new hopes for progress in disarmament and military detente. We also express our solidarity with the progressive Arab forces and voice our support for a just, comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict involving the recognition of and guarantees for the Palestinian people's right to independent state existence. We condemn the policy of apartheid and all features of racism. We participate in all peace efforts and initiatives of the socialist states in favor of curbing and abandoning the arms race sponsored by NATO, the race that is the greatest danger to the process of detente in the world.

In its international activity the PZPR follows the indestructible principle of unity with the fatherland of the great October--the country of the Soviets and the CPSU--of the continuous deepening of ties with the socialist community countries and of strengthening the forces of socialism, democracy, progress and peace.

The PZPR and the PCP are linked by the same common aim--socialism. I would like to assure you that you can always count on our socialist solidarity in your efforts to achieve this aim.

I am convinced that cooperation between our parties, based on the unshakable principle of Marxism-Leninism, will continue to develop dynamically.

COUNCIL OF STATE MEETS, APPOINTS NEW ENVOY

ID140414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of the Council of State has taken place in Belweder Palace at which the cooperation of neighboring people's councils was discussed. The Council of State stated that in 1977-78, there was a clear increase of joint initiatives undertaken by People's Councils. These initiatives (?bring) tangible economic results, help solve local and regional problems and also yield social advantages, as expressed in a better organization of work [word indistinct] and a general increase in good management, thereby enabling the needs of inhabitants to be better met.

The Council of State appointed Roman Paszkowski ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and confirmed the choice of new corresponding members of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

BRIEFS

POLISH-AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION--The first session of the Polish-Australian Mixed Commission ended in Warsaw today. Economic and trade relations during the last 3 years were reviewed and the prospects of their future development were discussed. The two sides support further growth of a more balanced trade exchange. They also expressed their conviction about the value of industrial cooperation between enterprises of the two countries. Possibilities of starting cooperation in fishing were also discussed. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 25 May 79 LD]

POZNAN FAIR TRADE TALKS--Warsaw, 12 June, PAP--Vice-minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Edwin Wisniewski held talks with the Norwegian minister of fishing, Eivind Bolle, at the International Poznan Fair today. The two discussed the questions of Polish-Norwegian cooperation in fishing. Vice-Minister on Foreign Trade and Shipping Wladyslaw Gwiazda met Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of Hungary Jeno Tordai and vice minister of foreign trade of the GDR, Wilfrid Lange, [name and title as received]. The talks covered the issues of bilateral economic cooperation and trade. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD]

AUSTRIAN VOEST AGENCY--An agency of the Austrian Voest steel concern was opened in Warsaw on 23 May. Voest, which employs about 80,000 workers and produces over 100 metallurgical products, began cooperation with Poland immediately after the war. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 May 79 p 8 AU]

BENIN, KUWAIT AMBASSADORS--Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received yesterday, at an audience held in the Belweder Palace, Armand Monteiro, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Benin, and Adil al-Jarrah, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Kuwait, who presented their credentials. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 May 79 LD]

HUNGARIAN MINISTERS VISIT--Karoly Palinszky, Hungarian minister of education, who is visiting Poland, was received by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, on 24 May to discuss problems of the Polish education reform, the organization of research and instruction in Polish and Hungarian higher schools and contacts between higher school centers in Poland and Hungary. Jozef Tejchma, PZPR Politburo member and minister of education and upbringing, and Janusz Gorskik, minister of science, higher education and technology, were present. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 May 79 p 4 AU]

GDR FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL VISIT--Prof Stefan Doernberg, member of the college of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and head of the Potsdam International Affairs Institute, has visited Poland at the invitation of the Polish Institute of International Affairs and was received by Waclaw Piatkowski, vice minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 May 79 p 4 AU]

SED DELEGATION VISIT--A working delegation of the SED Central Committee visited Poland from 21 to 25 May under Werner Eberlein, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of Party Bodies. The delegation, which studied the PZPR's experience in strengthening the party's leading role, in stimulating party ranks and in intensifying party ties with the working people, had talks in the Central Committee and toured Kielce and Przemysl voivodships. At the end of the visit the delegation was received by Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Zandarowski. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 May 79 p 4 AU]

POLISH-BRITISH ECONOMIC TALKS--On 25 May Vice Premier Kazimierz Secomski received Lord Shackleton, chairman of the British Board for Relations with Eastern Europe, and discussed with him problems of Polish-British economic relations. The sides stressed the great upsurge of Polish-British trade, which amounted to 4.5 billion convertible zlotys in 1978, and the high rate of increases in Polish exports to Britain, which went up by 24 percent compared with 1977. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 May 79 p 4 AU]

PRC VICE PREMIER, DELEGATION ARRIVE ENROUTE HOME

AU131950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 13 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/6/1979--En route home, a delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council of China, arrived in Bucharest on June 13.

The guest was welcomed by Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, minister of finance, and by other Romanian officials.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER CONDUCTS TALKS IN BONN

AU131952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 13 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bonn(AGERPRES) 13/6/1979--In Bonn, the Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs, Vasile Gliga, had talks with Guenther van Well, secretary of state, and Klaus Blech, director-general for political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany. He also had an interview with Martin Gruner, secretary of state, the Federal Ministry of Economics. They approached problems related to the development of the relations between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as international questions of common interest, particularly referring to security and cooperation in Europe.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting with Burtica, Moga

AU131909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 13 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/6/1979--Problems related to the further expansion and diversification of commercial exchanges, on the economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and India in various fields of common interest, were approached during the interview, on June 13, between Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the Indian parliamentary delegation headed by K. S. Hegde, speaker of the House of the People.

The same day, the delegation met Ioachim Moga, chairman of the Central Union of the Consumer Cooperatives.

Ceausescu Reception

AU131329 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 79 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received the Indian delegation led by Hegde, speaker of the House of the People, which is paying an official visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA]; GNA Vice Chairman Virgil Bourescu; Ioan Ceterchi, chairman of the Legislative Council; Ilie Salapa, chairman of the GNA Industry and Financial Commission; and Indian Ambassador to Bucharest Kumar Ashok.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to the Indian president and prime minister warm greetings and best wishes for well-being, prosperity and happiness for the friendly Indian people.

The two sides highlighted with satisfaction the relations of close friendship and cooperation between Romania and India, and expressed the joint desire to expand and deepen the Romanian-Indian cooperation in various areas of activity, thus capitalizing on the opportunities offered by the two countries' economies in the interests and for the benefit of both peoples. Thus, they emphasized the importance of the decisions adopted at Romanian-Indian summit meetings, which paved the way for developing and expanding the relations between the two countries, and for developing the friendship between the Romanian and Indian peoples.

They stated that the parliaments and parliament members of the two countries are making an important contribution to the development of Romanian-Indian friendship.

In their discussion on certain current international aspects, the two sides emphasized Romania's and India's desire to cooperate actively in the international arena with a view to resolving mankind's major problems in accordance with the interests of all the peoples and of the cause of peace and cooperation among nations. They stressed the need to intensify the efforts made by the developing, nonalined and all other states--regardless of their size or socioeconomic system--to democratize the international life, eliminate the hotbeds of tension and conflict in the various parts of the world, to provide peaceful, negotiated solutions to disputes, to eliminate force from interstate relations, to consolidate the trend toward detente, to implement disarmament, dismantle military bases and pull back troops from foreign territories, to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order.

The sides also reaffirmed the important mission of the parliaments and their members as direct representatives of their peoples for promoting a spirit of goodwill, understanding and peace, and for expanding general cooperation among all the states.

The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

BURTICA TALKS WITH EQUATORIAL GUINEAN OFFICIALS

AU131910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 13 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/6/1979--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, received on June 13 the government delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, made up of Minister of Health Ondo Obiang Aongo and Ondo Mane Ondo Avang, governor of the People's Bank of that country, now visiting Romania.

They discussed questions related to the development of the trade exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO NEW ECUADOR PRESIDENT

AU102002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1715 GMT 10 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/6/79--President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a telegram to Jaime Roldos Aguler conveying him warm congratulations on his election as president of the Republic of Ecuador and expressing the conviction that the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Ecuador will further develop in keeping with the fundamental aspirations and interests of the two peoples.

CHIEF DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM MEETING

AU131120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0942 GMT 13 Jun 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES 13/6/1979--Romania tabled a proposal for a long-term (up to 2000) technical assistance programme to be elaborated providing for a fast development of farm output, industry, communication means, for a broad access of the developing countries to modern technologies.

During the 26th session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the Romanian chief delegate, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, also emphasized the necessity of an increased contribution of this specialized agency to actively promoting the technical cooperation among the developing countries.

He also made the proposal that, at the next special session of the General Assembly due in 1980, the UNDP should submit a programme of concrete actions for the promotion of a new international economic order in the field of technical assistance.

The Romanian chief delegate assessed in the positive the good results scored by the UNDP in 1978 as well as the cooperative relations between Romania and this agency. Stressing the primordial role of each one's effort in developing its national economy, the speaker also highlighted the importance of a manysided international technical assistance, that granted by the UNDP in particular, has in the development process of the countries lagging behind, in the bridging of the gaps between the rich and poor countries, in the building of a new world order.

SCIENTEIA'S NEGATIVE COMMENTS ON UNCTAD RESULTS REPORTED

AU051028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/6/1979--"SCINTEIA" carries in its June 5 issue a Manila dispatch consecrated to the results of the Fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which was participated in also by a Romanian delegation, led by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

The paper presents the document adopted by the conference, specifying that the delegations agreed on the main problems on the agenda left unsolved to be the subject matter of further debates within the U.N.C.T.A.D.

Because of obstructionist positions and lack of political willingness of some industrialized countries, the newsletter reads, the U.N.C.T.A.D. failed in reaching consensus and adopting decisions on the important questions of real significance for the reshaping of the world economic relations included in its agenda.

First of all, they are present-day problems linked to the reshaping of the economic, monetary, financial and commercial relations, the elimination of protectionism and of the discriminatory measures from the interstate economic relations, the generalized preferences system, measures regarding the institution of efficient control on the activity of transnational companies, the debts of the poor countries to the rich countries, the compensation of the losses suffered by the developing countries in their exports to the developed countries because of the ups and downs of prices and of the monetary rates of exchange, the states' inalienable right to master their national riches in the interest of their own development, the narrowing down and gradual filling of the gaps between the developing countries and the advanced states.

Romania has done everything in her power for such a result to be avoided, has done her utmost in order to bring on as constructive as possible contribution. In the spirit of the message addressed to the conference by President Nicolae Ceausescu--a document which, by its realistic and constructive proposals, enjoyed wide reverberation and the appreciation of the U.N.C.T.A.D. participants--the Romanian delegation, by collaboration with the delegations of the other developing countries, consistently acted for the achievement of consensus in decision-making on the main questions included in the agenda. That should speed up the building of a new international economic order, grounded on equity and equality, allow for the filling of the economic gaps, for a faster progress of the developing countries--fundamental conditions for securing general economic stability, for the establishment of a climate of broad collaboration and peace in the world.

THEATER COMPANY TOURS THE UNITED STATES

AU131126 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0933 GMT 13 Jun 79 AU

[Text] New York, AGERPRES 13/6/1979--After the success recorded at the "La Mama" theatre of New York with the play "Elizabeth I" by American playwright Paul Foster, the company of the "Lucia Sturdza Bulandra" Theatre of Bucharest performed in the same city "O Scrisoare Pierduta" (The Lost Letter), masterpiece of Romanian drama by classic writer Ion Luca Carabiale. The Romanian actors were rewarded with applause by the large audience.

The "Lucia Sturdza Bulandra" Theatre Company was invited to a meeting organized by the International Theatre Institute in collaboration with the Romanian library in New York attended also by the management of the "La Mama" theatre, playwright Paul Foster, stage director Richard Humphrey, representatives of the speciality press, professors and students of the New York and Columbia University, drama critics.

The Bucharest theatre Company will further give shows with "O Scrisoare Pierduta" and "Elizabeth I" in Washington.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF ITALIAN ELECTIONS

AU071204 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 6 June carries on page 6 a 1,000-word dispatch from Rome by Radu Bogdan on the results of the recent elections in Italy, entitled "The Results Confirm a Vital Reality: There Can Be No Government Without the Participation of the Left, of the Communist Party."

The dispatch consists of passages cited from the Italian press, quotations from statements by party leaders, figures, and the following paragraph on the Italian Communist Party's (PCI) election results:

"Forcefully confirming its position as the second major political force of the country, the PCI nevertheless recorded certain losses in the percentage of votes--2.3 percent in the senate and 4 percent in the House of Representatives, where the number of PCI mandates dropped from 228 to 201. This result had actually been forseen by the Italian political circles, in view of the concentrated attacks to which the PCI had been subjected by the conservative and rightwing forces, including clerical circles. Similarly, they reflected attempts to compromise the communists through the various names and representatives of terrorist groups, whose activities mounted to an unprecedented pitch before the elections. Given this situation, the man in the street found difficulties in discerning the truth, thus confirming, once again, the fact that terrorism, a practice completely alien to the principles of the workers' revolutionary movement, can seriously damage this movement.

STATE COUNCIL DECREE INCREASES GASOLINE PRICES

AU122050 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 12 Jun 79 AU

[Text] A State Council decree on prices for gasoline and diesel fuel has been published today. The decree is signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Because of the increase in world prices of oil and oil products and in order to insure an appropriate correlation of the prices of these products with the prices in other countries, it is necessary to increase the retail prices of motor fuels. Therefore, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1: As of 13 June 1979 the increased retail prices of 90 and 98 octane gasoline is as follows: 6 lei for a liter of 90 octane; 6.20 lei for a liter of 98 octane. The retail prices of 75 octaine gasoline and of diesel fuel remain at their present level, namely 3 lei for a liter of 75 octane and 1.50 lei for a liter of diesel fuel.

Article 2: As of the same date, the following foreign currency prices are established for gasoline and diesel fuel in U.S. dollars per liter: $0.35 for 75 octane gasoline; $0.50 for 90 octane gasoline; $0.42 for 92 octane; and $0.35 for diesel fuel. These prices are recalculated in other currencies, on the basis of the ratio between the U.S. dollar and respective currencies, a ratio determined by the official rate of exchange, including the bonus in effect.

Seventy-five octane gasoline and diesel fuel will be sold to foreigners only in exchange of coupons bought with foreign currency.

Article 3: The foreign currency prices for oil products supplied to ships and planes will be established periodically--in keeping with the changes occurring in the level of foreign prices--by the Ministry of the Chemical Industry in joint agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and the Ministry of Finance.

Article 4: Diplomatic missions are entitled to a price reduction of 0.35 lei per liter as compared with the prices included in Article 1 of this decree for the established quantities of gasoline delivered through the service office to the diplomatic corps, on the basis of reciprocity.

Article 5: Deliveries of gasoline and diesel fuel to budgetary units and public organizations will be made in accordance with the prices established in Article 1 of the present decree.

Article 6: The prices established in Article 1 for 90 octane and 98 octane gasoline also apply to deliveries to state and cooperative economic units.

Article 7: Differences between the prices in effect up to the date of the current decree and the prices established in Article 1 and calculated within the quotas envisaged by the uniform national plan for socioeconomic development will be regulated for the units mentioned in Articles Five and Six from the state budget. The necessary funds for making up these differences will be insured from supplementary returns obtained by the socialist sector from fuel delivered to customer units.

The necessary funds to cover these price differences will be obtained, in the case of budgetary units and public organizations, by reducing fuel consumption, or by warranting [girari] budgetary credits within the plan of approved expenditures, or in exceptional cases, when the differences cannot be covered in this way, by supplementing the expenditure plan.

In state and cooperative economic units, fuel consumption will be recorded at the existing prices up to the date of the present decree, within the limit of planned quotas and approved consumption norms. The price differences will be regulated from the state budget, according with the envisaged procedure, by the Ministry of Finance and the State Committee for Prices, within 15 days from the date of the present decree.

Article 8: Ministries, other central state and public bodies, county people's councils, the Bucharest Municipality People's Council and the leading bodies of socialist units are obliged to take measures to rationally utilize all available motor vehicles and to make maximum use of their entire capacity, under good transportation conditions and with as little consumption of fuel and lubricating oils as possible. The bodies and units previously mentioned will take measures to adequately maintain and repair all motor vehicles and to guarantee that the approved consumption norms are compiled with and to insure that discipline is strictly observed in the transportation field and that motor vehicles are utilized under conditions of high economic efficiency.

Article 9: The State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Chemical Industry will advance proposals--within 30 days from the date of the present decree--to modify economic and financial plan indexes as well as the volume and structure of the state budget for 1979-1980.

Article 10: On the date when this decree is implemented the State Council Decree No 98/1974 as well as other contrary stipulations are abrogated.

ELENA CEAUSESCU ATTENDS COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY PLENARY SESSION

AU081326 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU

[Excerpt] The proceedings of the plenum of the National Council for Science and Technology ended at the Central Chemical Institute today.

The proceedings were attended by Comrade Academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology and chairman of the council's Bureau; Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences; and Ion Ursu, first vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology and chairman of the council's Executive Bureau, government members and members of the leadership of central research and other figures of Romanian science.

At the end of the proceedings Comrade Academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu took the floor.

RCP EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE APPROVES PROPOSALS FOR EDUCATIONAL BODY

AU071057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 7 Jun 79 AU

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/6/1979--The Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the RCP has recently approved the proposals regarding the organization and development of the Congress of Education and Instruction.

A new national forum is thus added to the system of Romanian democracy whose characteristic feature is the passage from the consultation of the working people to their direct involvement in the strategic decisionmaking.

BRIEFS

SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER ARRIVAL--A delegation of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, led by Deputy Minister L. N. Kuznetsov, arrived in Bucharest on 4 June for consultations on Romanian-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the area of agriculture in 1981-85. The same day the delegation was received by Comrade Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Jun 79 p 3 AU]

BULGARIAN FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVAL--A delegation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, composed of National Council Secretary Georgi Andreyev and Georgi Baberkov, chairman of the Vratsa Okrug Fatherland Front Committee, arrived in Bucharest on 4 June for an exchange of experience at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF]. The same day the delegation met with Tamara Dobrin, deputy chairman of the SUF National Council, and discussed cooperation between the two bodies. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Jun 79 p 3 AU]

NEW URUGUAYAN ENVOY--Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, today received Juan Ansa Bordagaray, ambassador of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay to our country, on a protocol visit. The ensuing talk took place in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU]

PRESIDENT TITO SENDS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT CARTER

LD140952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0805 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--SFRY President Josip Broz Tito has sent a message to U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The message refers to topical international questions within the framework of the normal exchange of views between the two presidents. Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, gave the message today to U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia Eagleburger.

TITO CONGRATULATES PORTUGAL'S EANES ON NATIONAL DAY

AU131745 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 9 June, TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Antoni Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal: "It is with great satisfaction that on the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Portugal I send to Your Excellency, on behalf of the Yugoslav peoples and on my own behalf, sincere congratulations and warm wishes for the prosperity and happy future of the friendly Portuguese people as well as for your personal happiness. On this occasion I also wish to express my conviction that the relations between our two countries, based on friendship and cooperation, will further continue to be strengthened in the interest of our peoples and to contribute to international understanding, to relations based on equality and to world peace."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CSSR PREMIER LUBOMIR STROUGAL

Arrival, Welcome by Djuranovic

LD131100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal arrived on a 2-day friendly visit to our country this morning. He was welcomed at Surcin Airport by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. Other Yugoslav personalities were also there to welcome him: Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council; Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the city assembly; Lt Col Ben Janko Suanjar; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Alija Basic, assistant federal secretary of foreign trade; and other senior officials. And national anthems of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were played and then the Czechoslovak premier, who was accompanied by his host, inspected the guard of honor and then greeted members of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Belgrade. Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy federal premier; Vitezslav Vinklarek, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Dusan Spacil, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Alois Hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade; and other personalities arrived with Premier Strougal. With this visit Premier Strougal is returning the visit which Premier Veselin Djuranovic paid to Czechoslovakia last October.

Start of Talks, Strougal Presentation

LD131514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The official talks between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak federal premier, began in Belgrade today with a review of the state of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Giving a positive assessment of the present development of relations both the guest and the host noted very favorable prospects and the interest by both sides to further consolidate mutual cooperation. They stressed that frequent contacts between the representatives of the two countries in many areas especially contributed to such a development.

It was Premier Strougal who spoke in this, first, part of the talks. He stressed the readiness and the wish of the Czechoslovak Government to go on working on the development of cooperation with Yugoslavia in all fields--political, cultural, scientific--technical, economic and others--laying emphasis especially on the need to step up the intensiveness and the long-term nature of this cooperation for which there exists both the tradition and the need.

The Czechoslovak federal premier then set out the basic characteristics of the development of the Czechoslovak economy and the results and problems which it is confronting at the present and which it will encounter in the future. He made a very positive assessment of bilateral cooperation, especially of economic cooperation and of commodity exchange. The value of commodity exchange this year amounts to $1 billion which puts Yugoslavia in fifth place in Czechoslovak foreign trade.

This level of commodity exchange and the degree of industrial cooperation attained represent a basis for further broader and more comprehensive development of cooperation, especially in the field of ferrous metallurgy, nonferrous engineering and in the production of equipment for energy projects, including nuclear power plants. Strougal described industrial cooperation as an area in which the lasting and long-term nature of cooperation are most conspicuously insured. He also spoke of cooperation in tourism, transport, culture, of joint ventures [words indistinct], sport and other areas.

It was agreed during the talks to persist with the implementation of the decisions taken at the recent meeting of the mixed Yugoslav-Czechoslovak Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. In this context, and in view of the fact that both countries are now working on the adoption of their medium-term development plans, the need was especially stressed to implement planned cooperation and to conclude an appropriate trade agreement.

The following took part in the talks, which will resume this afternoon: Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy federal premier; Vitezslav Vinklarek, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Dusan Spacil, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Alois Hlock, deputy minister of foreign trade; and several other senior officials on the Czechoslovak side, and on the Yugoslav side: Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Alija Basic, assistant federal secretary of foreign trade; Ante Zmijarevic, deputy director general of the Federal Institute for Economic Planning; and others.

Djuranovic Presentation of Issues

LD132220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2004 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The talks between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak federal premier, continued this afternoon. The president of the Federal Executive Council acquainted his guests with the basic characteristics of the domestic situation in our country, the efforts to further strengthen the self-managing socialist system, the efforts to coordinate the economic system with the constitution and the law on associated labor, as well as with the efforts to coordinate the political system.

The president of the Federal Executive Council outlined the results and problems in stabilizing the economy and further economic operations under stable conditions.

Assessing Yugoslav-Czechoslovak cooperation as good and constantly progressing, Djuranovic emphasized that this was the result of agreements and principles determined during the meeting between Presidents Tito and Husak.

It was emphasized during today's talks that the existing differences in the views on individual international problems and roads of socialist construction should not represent an obstacle to further and even better and wider cooperation.

Since the last meeting between President Djuranovic and Premier Strougal a considerable number of contacts have been made at various levels and in various areas and the continued development of cooperation between our republics and provinces and the CSSR has been realized, all of which has undoubtedly contributed to the present positive assessments. Mutual interest was expressed in the further development of economic cooperation on a long term basis, the constant improvement of the exchange structure, particularly in industrial cooperation and specialization, and the search for common interests and real possibilities of joint operation in third markets.

Concerning the exchange of views on international questions, the president of the Federal Executive Council set out our appraisal of the international situation and our concern with the existing crisis spots in the world, their continued deterioration and the continuation of the arms race. He particularly stressed the importance of solving problems by peaceful means and the importance of attempts to expand detente to all spheres and regions of the world.

Regarding European security, the need was emphasized for detailed and thorough preparations for the next Madrid meeting on the basis of continuity and comprehensive implementation of the spirit of the Final Act on European security and cooperation adopted in Helsinki.

Concerning our country's activity in the nonalined movement, Djuranovic acquainted his guest with the most topical problems and activities within the movement connected with the preparations for the Havana summit, especially pointing out the importance of preserving unity and the action capability of the nonalined movement on the basis of its original principles which were determined at the Belgrade conference of the nonalined countries in 1961.

It was noted that the talks between the two officials were held in an open and constructive atmosphere and that a very thorough exchange of views was carried out. This will contribute to better understanding and further strengthening of cooperation between the two countries, for which there are--in the opinion of both sides--still unexploited possibilities.

The visit by Czechoslovak Federal Premier Strougal, and the talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, will represent an important contribution to the achievement of this aim, toward which--it was emphasized--both countries aspired.

Toasts at Belgrade Dinner

LD140012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2136 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave a formal dinner tonight in honor of the Czechoslovak federal premier, Lubomir Strougal, and the personalities accompanying him. During the dinner, the guest and the host exchanged toasts.

Greeting the high guest from Czechoslovakia, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said in his toast:

"Allow me, Comrade Strougal, to welcome cordially you and your associates on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, and to wish you a warm welcome to our country.

"Your visit makes us sincerely happy for it constitutes an expression of the traditional friendship between the peoples of our two countries and yet another affirmation of their successful cooperation. Our satisfaction is all the greater as we are being given the opportunity to return the hospitality which you accorded us during our visit to the CSSR in October 1977.

"On that occasion we had the satisfaction, in addition to tne useful talks on the development of mutual relations and their promotion, of acquainting ourselves with the important results and successes which the Czech and Slovak nations have achieved in socialist construction.

"I am sure that you will also come across the same friendly feelings and attention, like those which were directed toward us in your beautiful country, everywhere in Yugoslavia.

"In this conviction we will attempt at least partly to acquaint you with our achievements in socialist construction, the development of self-management socioeconomic relations, the strengthening of the material base of society, science and culture, the raising of the social and personal living standards of our working people, the all-round strengthening of the socialist self-management community of equal nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

"Your visit gives us the opportunity at the same time of comprehensively examining mutual relations with you and your esteemed associates, and of carrying out an exchange of views on current international matters.

"I am sure, esteemed Comrade Premier, that I share your view if I say that since our meeting in Czechoslovakia important results have been achieved in the development of relations and cooperation between our two countries. In the meantime important contacts have been made between the LCY and the CPCZ, trade unions and other sociopolitical organizations. There have also been several visits by delegations of the republics and provinces. All this has further strengthened relations and expanded cooperation between our two countries. This development has acquired its material confirmation in the constant expansion of economic cooperation, the high level and dynamic growth of trade exchange, the successful realization of long-term arrangements and the strengthening of cooperation and specialization, and the increasing volume of joint investment in the construction of industrial, agricultural and other capacities. This confirms in us the conviction that we will successfully realize the current 5-year program with real prospects of all-round progress in economic cooperation in the coming period.

"We have also realized visible results in scientific, cultural and educational cooperation and tourist exchange. It is our desire for cooperation in this and other spheres to continue expanding, for the real possibilities for this exist, as do the real needs for our mutual acquaintance and understanding.

"I wish especially to emphasize that Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and the LCY, and Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, are making a great contribution to the successful development of our mutual relations.

"The direction indicated by the highest representatives of our countries and parties represent the best signpost for the development of relations and cooperation and a stimulus for their all-round promotion in keeping with the jointly accepted principles of equality, noninterference, sovereignty and mutual respect for the different roads of internal development and international positions of the two countries.

"Socialist nonalined Yugoslavia is developing its relations with all countries in the world on this very basis, the permanent universal value of which has been confirmed in practice. This is also the point of departure for our activity and efforts to strengthen European cooperation and security. The Helsinki Final Act, its spirit and letter, represent a solid basis on which it is possible successfully to build and promote relations and cooperation between the countries of our continent and to contribute to the lessening of tensions and to the strengthening of confidence for a better tomorrow and general progress. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is making, and will continue in the future to make, its full contribution toward this end.

"In this sense the full involvement is necessary of all the countries of our continent in the preparations for the forthcoming meeting in Madrid and its successful outcome. Cooperation between our two countries and their active work in this direction are certainly possible and necessary. Our direct interests and the broader interests of European cooperation and stability direct us to this.

"I believe that you will agree with me that the relaxation of tension and the improvement of the international climate constitutes the most important contribution and an essential precondition for the democratization of international relations, the consolidation of peace and the free and independent development of all nations and countries. Recently, however, we have been faced with increasingly dangerous instances of armed conflict in various parts of the world and increasingly frequent examples of the use of force, pressure and foreign interference in the internal affairs of other countries. This worries us greatly, for in addition to the already existing crisis spots new ones are opening up and new threats to the peace and security of nations are being born. For this reason our orientations and activity are permanently directed toward the search for solutions to conflicts by peaceful means in accordance with the principles of active peace-loving coexistence.

"The situation in the Middle East, southern Africa and Southeast Asia causes concern on the part of all peace-loving mankind and constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in the world, which also enhances the uncontrolled continuation of the nuclear and conventional arms race.

"The arms race is one of the most serious problems of the modern world which directly threatens peace and security. For this reason, Yugoslavia, together with the other nonalined countries, actively urges the immediate cessation of the arms race and the beginning of talks which will make possible the solution of the essential questions and lead to general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

"The unjust international political and economic relations and the increasing gap between the industrial developed countries and the developing countries merely heightens the justified fears of possible new upheavals and conflicts in the world.

"We consider, however, that the aspirations and desire of nations for peace and progress, the democratization of international political and economic relations and sovereign decisionmaking regarding the forms and paths of their development will prevail over the present tribulations and dangers.

"The policy and movement of nonalinement, which as an independent extrabloc and autonomous factor in the struggle for peace, equal international cooperation and social progress is gaining increasing importance and breadth, finds the meaning and essence of its activity precisely in these ideals and goals. This is the permanent and irreplaceable basis on which socialist nonalined Yugoslavia persistently presses for the preservation of peace, and the independence and freedom of all nations, the deepening of detente and its universality, the democratization of international relations and a more just economic and political order in the world, the beginning of true disarmament and the peace-loving and constructive solution of the unsolved international problems.

"It is our sincere desire to develop and promote our relations with the CSSR on these bases.

"Our talks have shown you that our desires are mutual and that favorable conditions, real needs and possibilities exist for further expanding cooperation in many spheres. I am deeply convinced that in the further development of our mutual relations we will, through joint efforts, learn how to make use of these opportunities fully, for this is in the interests not only of our two countries but also general European cooperation and security and peace in the world.

"Allow me in this conviction to toast Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and president of the CSSR, your health and personal happiness, Comrade Strougal, the health and personal happiness of your associates, and the progress of friendly Czechoslovakia."

Replying to Veselin Djuranovic's toast, the Czechoslovak federal premier, Lubomir Strougal, said:

"I am glad that I can share with you in the happiness on the occasion of our visit today to Belgrade, the metropolis of a fraternal socialist country. We thank you with all our heart for the invitation and cordial welcome. At the same time we convey to you the comradely greetings of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the republic.

"Every visit to the SFRY is an important event for us which is reflected favorably in the development of our mutual relations. At the same time we are aware that we are coming to a fraternal country with which we are linked not only by an ancient national tradition but also by modern aspirations toward progress. We always feel good here--at home, if I may put it that way.

"In the distant past our nations were brought close together by the idea of Slavdom and the ideals of national and state independence. The struggle against fascism, which in fact took place not so very long ago, now reminds us of the difficult road we have covered. In our hearts there still lives on the courageous testament of the heroes of your country who fought for freedom in the Slovak national uprising. We know that you pay tribute with piety to the memory of the Czechs and Slovaks who perished in the national liberation war on the soil of Yugoslavia. This jointly spilt blood and combat fraternity brought our nations together forever. The construction of a developed socialist society today inspires our friendship to ever new undertakings.

"Czechoslovak-Yugoslav mutual [words indistinct] and constantly alive. The seventies have also afforded much proof of the all-round development of our relations. This orientation was precisely determined by the meeting of Comrades Gustav Husak and Josip Broz Tito in Belgrade in 1973, and the regular talks between the ministers and presidents of the governments. There is no sphere today in which we do not cooperate or at least exchange experience.

"Economic cooperation is proceeding at a suitable rate. This year trade exchange will reach the considerable volume of $1 billion. At the same time modern forms of the division of labor are gradually being affirmed. We can already talk today of the first results in cooperation and specialization, the future of which we underline with full justification.

"In this connection one or two things still remain to be done. Hitherto we have not advanced very much in cooperation on third markets. However, we know full well the paths along which we must continue.

"It should be said that for a long time cooperation has not been limited to politicians alone. There is active cooperation in the spheres of education, science and culture, which makes possible our better acquaintance and, therefore, better understanding. Our friendly links are naturally consolidated by tourism, too. Your wonderful country, so often celebrated in verse by our poets too, is a popular place for holidays. Almost every Czechoslovak citizen is intimately acquainted with the Adriatic coast. For this reason we were profoundly moved by the natural catastrophe in the spring of this year, the consequences of which we have attempted to alleviate at least to a certain extent not only through our solidarity but also by material aid.

"Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are countries which highly value peace, for they know full well the sacrifices with which it was won. For this reason we are ardent adherents of the policy of the relaxation of tension as the only reasonable alternative in the present day. We consciously support all real proposals on disarmament, and in particular the UN General Assembly special disarmament session resolution.

"The member countries of the Warsaw Pact have agreed in recent years on new peace initiatives. They have suggested to the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act that they sign an agreement not to be the first to use nuclear or other arms. Thus Europe stands before the vision of a pact of nonaggression which in the future might change into the reality of collective security. We welcome all steps directed towards peace in recent times, such as the signing of SALT-II and the imminent meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter in Vienna.

"Europe and its peacetime development are at the center of our attention. This is the way it will be in the foreseeable future, too, when the decision should be adopted in Vienna on the reduction of arms stocks. We are very interested in rationally preparing for the talks in Madrid where in all probability a halt will be drawn to mutual recrimination and at the same time ways found for the optimum implementation of the Final Act.

"Our nations are also following very closely the preparations for the September nonalined summit meeting in Havana. Your country is one of the founders of the movement and for this reason enjoys authority among all the forces which have united in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. Its noble goals will certainly be reaffirmed in Havana and operate in world politics on the side of progress.

"I am convinced that our meeting has served a good cause. It has reaffirmed Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations and confirmed the line of friendship and cooperation. It has certainly contributed to the realization of the conclusions of the 15th Congress of the CPCZ and the 11th Congress of the LCY in the international sphere.

"Therefore, justifiably satisfied, we raise our glasses and toast:

"Successes in the construction of socialism in your wonderful country;
"Firm friendship and the development of cooperation between the nations of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia;
"The president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
"You, Comrade President of the Federal Executive Council, and all those present."

The dinner was also attended by Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy federal premier of the CSSR; Vitezslav Vinklarek, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Dusan Spacil, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Alois Hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade; Oldrich Pavlovskiy, ambassador of the CSSR; and several other officials who are accompanying the Czechoslovak premier on his visit to our country. From the Yugolav side, the dinner was also attended by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council; Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Dr Miroslav Peculjic, rector of Belgrade University; Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the SFRY Assembly; Col Gen Dusan Pekic; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; several other high officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and several distinguished business people.

REPORTAGE ON PRC DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ZHAO FAN VISIT

Meeting With Mikulic

LD132144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1753 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUG)--Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council Branislav Ikonic today received Chinese Deputy Minister of Agriculture Zhao Fan. At the talk held on that occasion current questions in bilateral economic cooperation, especially in agriculture, were discussed.

It was jointly noted that there exist considerable possibilities and interest of the two countries in expanding this cooperation through the delivery of machinery and equipment for the mechanization of agriculture, the construction of agricultural-industrial complexes and fodder factories, and cooperation between scientific research institutions in this domain.

Cooperation Agreement

LD132146 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUG)--A delegation of Chinese publicly owned agricultural farms, headed by Deputy Minister of Agriculture Zhao Fan, and a delegation of the "PKB" Belgrade agricultural kombinat, headed by the kombinat's Operational Board chairman Petar Zecevic, today ended talks on cooperation in agroindustry. On this occasion, the two delegations signed an agreement on cooperation between the "PKB" and the agricultural farms of the People's Republic of China.

Zhao Fan said that China is interested in having a seed finishing plant built in the province of Heilongjiang and a fodder plant in the Xinjiang Province.

The "PKB" experts will work out the designs, supervise the construction of plants and the mounting of the equipment and train the staff for these facilities. The agreement is foreseen to be signed in Beijing by mid-September this year.

The Belgrade kombinat will build in Yugoslavia a Peking duck farm with the annual capacity of 100,000 ducklings and a Xianjiang sheep farm with a 500 initial head of breeding stock. The Chinese side will provide the necessary technology for this production and the training of staff. The Belgrade kombinat also plans to start growing mushrooms according to Chinese technology.

PRC COAL EXPERTS VISIT, OFFER LARGER FUEL DELIVERIES

LD140518 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Velenje, June 13 (TANJUG)--Chinese experts are interested in buying the latest in Yugoslav mining equipment for coal mines being opened in China. A delegation of Chinese Coal Ministry experts has visited the mining town of Velenje, Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia, and met with representatives of the Yugoslav mining equipment industry.

The Chinese side has offered Yugoslavia steady deliveries of larger quantities of coke.

BRANISLAV IKONIC RECEIVES BULGARIAN MINISTER 13 JUNE

LD132254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUG)--Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council Bransilav Ikonic today received Georgi Penkov, Bulgarian minister of chemical industry. During talks, the state of and prospects for further bilateral cooperation in chemical industry were discussed. Both sides expressed interest in the expansion of cooperation, especially in long term based specialization.

INDIA'S DESAI, VAJPAYEE TO VISIT 18-21 JUNE

LD131552 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, Morarji Desai, Indian prime minister, will pay an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 18 to 21 June this year.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Indian minister of external affairs, and other Indian Government senior officials will accompany Prime Minister Desai.

VRHOVEC REPORTS TO ZAGRES AKTIV ON TITO VISITS

LD131550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, spoke to the political aktiv of Zagreb today about the current questions of Yugoslavia's foreign policy. Vrhovec spoke in particular about President Tito's recent visits to the USSR, Algeria, Libya and Malta. The federal secretary of foreign affairs referred in his speech also to the relations between the nonalined countries and especially to the recent ministerial meeting of nonalined countries in Colombo, and then replied to a number of questions relating to the latest developments in international relations.

TANJUG NOTES 'AMENDMENTS' IN SOVIET HISTORY OF MACEDONIA

LD131330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0737 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[TANJUG correspondent Sveto Maslesa dispatch: "In Connection With the Publication of a New Edition of 'The History of Southern and Western Slavs'--Amendments by Soviet Historians--Why Have Soviet Historians Retreated From Their Earlier Assessment About Macedonia and the Macedonians? Assesment About the Macedonian Language 10 Years Ago and Today; Increased 'Positive Role' of Tsarist Russia in the Balkans; A New Stance on Bulgaria's Contribution in the Second World War"]

[Text] Moscow, 13 June--The new edition of the "History of Southern and Western Slavs" which has recently come off the presses (Moscow State University, 1979) has aroused the attention not only of the students and teachers for whom it is primarily meant, but also of all cognoscenti of history. This book is a new edition of the university history textbook published in 1969 whose authors are by and large the same--lecturers in the Department for the History of Southern and Western Slavs of the Institute for Slavonic and Balkan Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and also lecturers at the faculties of philosophy of Kharkov and Kaluga universities.

Although the authors of this book have by and large remained the same, their assesments about some historical facts have not remained identical. In comparison with the premise of the first edition in 1957 and of the one in 1969, these assessments have been subject to some amendments.

A New Stance on Macedonians

One of the changes is the attitude of Soviet historiography toward Macedonia, the Macedonian nation and their political and cultural history. The basic conclusion one gains after reading the new edition is essentially the fact that the historic identity of the Macedonian people and of their history has been noticeably "diluted" and that greater importance has been given to what the authors understand as a revolutionary past of the Bulgarian people and of its statehood. To put it in a simpler form, this book gives greater support than previously to the Bulgarian views on history, particularly on the history of the so-called "Macedonian question."

The earlier edition of this university textbook--that of 1969--says that "the unusual ethnic variety slowed down the process of the formation of the Macedonian nation and hampered the process of the unification of all the peoples in the struggle for liberation from the Turkish yoke." The new edition of the aforementioned textbook does not contain that chapter at all. Macedonians are referred to only in the context of the events during the last quarter of the 19th century. The book published 10 years ago stresses that in the sixties and seventies of the last century a movement was born which advocated the struggle of Macedonians for "their own language"--"those who believed Macedonians to be not Bulgarians but an independent people."

The amendments, to which we are referring, are expressed not only in a new language style and lexical turns of phrase, but in views of substance regarding historical events during the last and the present century. The previous edition of this book explicitly says that "the process of the formation of the Macedonian nation unfolded in a complex situation and during a sharp struggle between Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece and its influence on Macedonia."

The new edition contains no such assessment. It does not mention the expression "Macedonian people" and "Macedonian nation."

Instead, the authors refer to "Macedonian tendencies," "struggle in Macedonia," "national liberation movement on Macedonian territory," and so forth.

Two Quotations--Two Stances

Further, page 336 of the 1969 edition says: "The process of the formation of the Macedonian nation unfolded in a complex situation characterized by persistent struggle between Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece for influence on Macedonia."

This assessment on page 353 of the new edition reads as follows: "The national liberation movement was gaining ground in a situation which was characterized by the persistent struggle of the ruling circles of Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece for influence on Macedonia."

This means that the latest edition does not say what kind of process is, in fact, involved--the process of the formation of the Macedonian nation, referred to in the edition of 10 years ago--although it is clear that the scholars must be convinced of the fact that this process was a historical fact which cannot be wiped out of the past of a nation.

This new stance on Macedonians emerged also in the treatment of the Ilinden Uprising as one of the key historical dates in the struggle of the Macedonian people for their national and social liberation in the first years of our century. In the book as published in 1969 a special chapter entitled "The Ilinden Uprising" was devoted to this event. The new book does not have this chapter. Ilinden has dropped out of the "Chronological Table of the History of Southern and Western Slavs," appended at the end of this book--whereas in the table included in the earlier edition of the book the Ilinden Uprising had a separate entry.

About the Macedonian Language

The new book uses the expression "province" meaning Macedonia--whereas the earlier editions quite specifically spoke of Macedonia, the Macedonians and the Macedonian people.

These changes which, of course, are not only of a lexical nature, are expressed also in the treatment of the development of culture on Macedonian soil. In the book published 10 years ago--which, let it be said in passing, was approved by the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education--the Soviet university lecturers maintained that "the activity of K. Misirkov played an enormous role in the history of the formation of the Macedonian literary language and Macedonian scholarship." The new book substantially modifies this assessment and says that "some representatives of the local intelligentsia--such as K. Misirkov, who believed the Macedonian dialects to be a separate language--at the beginning of the 20th century advocated its literary formation" [its establishment as a Macedonian literary language].

The edition published 10 years ago also said that "K. Misirkov's activity represented an important stage in the history of the struggle for the formation of the Macedonian literary language" (1969 edition, page 341), whereas now another variant is ued which says that at the beginning of our century "attempts were made to produce a Macedonian dictionary and primer (1979 edition, page 356).

On the Bulgarian Contribution

This change in the stance of Soviet historians is manifested also in the treatment of some other events in southern Slav countries in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The introduction to the new edition adds the new stance by saying that "Russia played a great role in establishing the national independence of southern Slav peoples." In keeping with this view on the role of tsarist Russia in historical events in the Balkans, the authors of the new edition do not bring out their earlier assessment of the "expansionist policy" of the Russian court in these areas.

This stance is expressed also in the treatment of the history of Bulgaria--particularly that of the 19th and 20th centuries. The effort made by the authors of the book to attach greater importance to the so-called liberation and progressive aspirations of the Bulgarian intelligentsia and of the Bulgarian people in general and to their "progressive mission in the Balkans" is visible. This kind of stance is manifested also in the assessment of Bulgaria's participation in World War II on the side of the anti-Hitler coalition. In this connection the new edition maintains:

"The fascist attack on the USSR provoked indignation in Bulgaria. On 22 June 1941 the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Workers' Party called on the people's masses to wage a decisive struggle against fascism and to support the Soviet people. The communists laid down the course of development of an armed struggle against the monarcho-fascist regime. In June the first partisan detachment was formed in the Razlog area. In August-September these detachments began to operate in the Rila, Rhodope, Sredna Gora, and Stara Planina mountain areas and in other areas."

The 1969 edition of this university textbook does not mention the antifascist struggle of Bulgaria during World War II at all--except to mention that the uprising in that country started in September 1944 following the Red Army's entry into Bulgaria. This means that history scholars have now come into a situation when they change their own assessments of historic facts in the Balkans not only of the remote but also of the recent past.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE CONSIDERS STANDARDIZATION RATE UNSATISFACTORY

ID140936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Expressing the interest of all-people's defense for faster achievement of positive results in the implementation of measures connected with the classification, unification and standardization of transportation means and equipment, the members of the Committee for National Defense of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly assessed at today's meeting, chaired by Mihajlo Brajovic, that in spite of actions that have been undertaken, satisfactory results had not been achieved.

The rate of growth of motorization in our country is the highest in Europe. The problems in the field are very complex, while their solution is of special importance in the preparation of this medium-term plan, and the delegates urge that the policy expressing joint interest of the producers and users of transport means and equipment should be determined by social accords and self-managing agreements.

During the debate, the committee supported the conclusions of the Federal Executive Council, which note among other things the basic directions of actions which should be undertaken by the organizations of associated labor and certain federal administrative organs. To this end, the committee also expects greater engagement of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy to collect the views of all interested organizations of associated labor and social organizations. In the first quarter of next year, when the Federal Executive Council prepares a new report on what has been done in connection with the classification, unification and standardization of transportation means, the committee will again consider these questions.

In continuation of the meeting, the committee considered and adopted the law on the production of armaments and military equipment. In order to achieve more precise standardization of production of armaments and military equipment, as a field of special social interest, and with the purpose of insuring the self-managing rights of the working people employed in this field in keeping with the law on associated labor and the constitution, the committee decided to submit to the Federal Executive Council corresponding amendments to the proposed text of the law.

Discussing the stances and conclusions on further principles of training and preparation of young people and population for all-people's defense and social self-protection, the committee concluded that it is necessary to insure by suitable measures and ideopolitical direction that all young people, from an early age onward, are educated and prepared in schools of all types and levels, so that they may already at the age of 17 become engaged in suitable tasks in the structures of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Thus, young people with completed secondary and high school, or faculty, would be technically and professionally able to perform their rights and obligations in connection with all-people's defense and social self-protection.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY BUDGET COMMITTEE DEBATES 1978 REPORT

LD132252 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUG)--The annual financial report of the Yugoslav federation for 1978 shows a balance of receipts and expenses, which means that budget receipts were realized by nearly one hundred percent. That is, they were only 256.9 million dinars below the planned 62 billion and 345 million dinars (one dollar--19.5 dinars).

This was concluded during the first debate on the realization of the 1978 Yugoslav budget, held today at the Assembly of Yugoslavia (Budget Committee) on the basis of a preliminary report. The main debate on the budget will take place after all the Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces have expressed their views on the preliminary report.

TANJUG REPORTS DAMAGE TO HARVEST DUE TO DROUGHT

LD131748 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1347 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUG)--High temperatures of over 30 degrees centigrade and 15-day droughts seriously endanger this year's harvest in Yugoslavia. Experts estimate that the wheat yield will be considerably lower than in the earlier years due to the unfavourable weather (?conditions) unprecedented in the past thirty years.

The harvest on 326 thousand hectares in the Yugoslav granary of Vojvodina will begin at the end of June, the earliest ever in (?the three) decades. The barley harvest has already begun. Experts report the quality of the barley grain, and of the wheat grain, too, very good since, due to the drought, the crops have been spared of various diseases.

Some fields in Slavonia and Baranja, Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia, will be ploughed again, since the crops have been greatly affected by droughts. A similar danger threatens also some tobacco, maize, sugar beet, sunflower and potato fields. After they are ploughed again, the fields will be sown with fast-ripening maize for cattle fodder.

Due to droughts, many Yugoslav towns have problems with water supplies. In Zagreb, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia, water restrictions have been introduced for industrial plants and the public advised to economise. (?Vrec). Serbia, and in Zenica, Bosnia-Hercegovina, water consumption has been restricted for all.

BRIEFS

MEETING WITH BULGARIAN AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL--Belgrade--Milovan Zidar, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, today received Ivan Tonev, deputy minister for agriculture and food industry of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. On that occasion they held talks on the promotion of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of agriculture. Rayko Nikolov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the SFRY, also attended the talks. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD]

MEETING WITH PRC AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL--Belgrade--Milovan Zidar, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, today received Zhao Fan, deputy minister of agriculture of the People's Republic of China. On that occasion they had talks about the possibility of expanding cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of agriculture. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO DJIBOUTI APPOINTED--Belgrade--By order of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, Ismet Redzic, SFRY ambassador to the Sudan, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Djibouti, based in Khartoum. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0805 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD]

BANKING COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--Belgrade, June 5, (TANJUG)--A protocol on banking cooperation between the "Societe General" bank of Paris and "Jugobanka-Udruzena Banka" of Belgrade was signed in Belgrade today, along with a protocol on cooperation in financing mining and metallurgy projects in third countries on the part of the two banks. The signing of these documents has been described in Yugoslav economic circles as marking the continuation of very successful and fruitful cooperation between the two banks over more than twenty years. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 5 Jun 79 LD]

SFRY DELEGATE TO CEMA--Dusan Stepancev, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade, has left for Moscow to attend there the session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 3 Jun 79 AU]

STUDENTS' SUMMER DEFENSE TRAINING--Belgrade--More than 40,000 regular and part-time students in the first year of higher and further education institutions will go off this summer on a 16-day military training course at educational centers where they will acquire the practical knowledge and skills necessary for every individual to successfully take part in armed defense, should they ever have to. This year's training, the fourth generation of students, will be held, according to information from the Educational Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, from 1 July to 20 August in over 60 young people's educational centers in the relevant Yugoslav People's Army Units. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0832 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD]

SVETOZAREVO RADIO TRANSMITTER--A new 10-kilowatt transmitter, which will transmit programs of the Svetozarevo radio station and the second and third programs of Belgrade Radio, was put into operation at Koncarevo near Svetozarevo. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 23 May 79 AU]